

Loyalists step up sectarian campaign in town

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Two Roman Catholic women have been forced to leave their jobs in Cookstown, Co Tyrone, because of Loyalist threats to their employer.

The Protestant restaurant owner received two poison pen letters warning him of serious consequences if the women were kept on or if he continued to employ them. The letters were signed "Loyalists of Cookstown".

"Fright other letters, saying 'Accidents can happen if warnings are not heeded' have been sent to other prominent Protestant businessmen. The anonymous messages, which were received at the weekend, are the latest evidence of an outbreak of sectarianism in the small market town where the population is evenly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Trouble started in May when the Rev Ian Paisley led a band of followers, many of them skinheads, marched through the town and into a small Catholic estate.

Earlier this month, re-routed Orange parades led to clashes in Cookstown between security forces and Loyalists.

Two policewomen on a Protestant estate were forced to leave their home after a petrol bomb was thrown at the building.

A Sinn Féin councillor, Mr Christopher Neeson, said yesterday that the two women who had lost their jobs did not want to be named for fear of reprisals.

The employer said they would have to go because he was afraid of the consequences for them all if they stayed. He added Mr Neeson, who says the women sympathise with their former employer.

"I believe that this is only the beginning and there is worse to come from the Loyalists," added Mr Neeson.

Tension has increased in Cookstown since four Sinn Féin members polled 25.5 per cent of the local elections vote, making it the second largest party.

A Unionist alliance has created four committees to transact virtually all council business while excluding Sinn Féin.

Mr Neeson said: "The Catholic community is very worried about what will happen next in Cookstown."

The Official Unionist Party in Londonderry said yesterday that two of its councillors who breached a ban on attending Derry City Council meetings had expelled themselves from the party.

The OUP and its Democratic Unionist counterpart fought the local government elections on an abstentionist ticket because of the row over renouncing the nationalist-controlled authority. The councillors, Mr Jim Guy and Mr David Davis, said they would be taking legal advice.

MoD digs deep for bunker

Paul Brown on the revelations of new military control centres being built under central London

A NEW bunker control centre code-named Pindar is being built under the Ministry of Defence building in Whitehall six storeys deep at a cost of around £20 million.

The bunker, revealed in an article in the New Statesman, is connected by underground tunnels to the Cabinet Office and Downing Street.

The bunker will replace the Cabinet Office control centre known as Cobra, and the central military control room currently above ground in the Ministry of Defence.

Last night the Ministry of Defence confirmed that work was going on to restructure existing bunkers and build new communication centres under the ministry but would not comment on reports of a second back-up bunker under High Holborn and plans by the Americans to build a bunker of their own under Goodge Street underground station.

Secrecy about the new bunkers was inadvertently punctured by the private builders brought in to do the work. Although there have been no visible signs of work the London Fire Brigade have twice been called to deal with serious incidents.

The first occurred on the sixth floor, below Whitehall, when some generating equipment caught fire. The second was caused by the use of welding equipment in a large room on the fifth floor, with a build-up of heavy smoke.

The Pindar plan was first

devised in 1980 after the Cabinet had ordered a review of the Home defence plans. Current ministry operations to build a bunker of their own under Goodge Street underground station.

Pindar and its back-up site in an underground telephone exchange under High Holborn — which is next on the list for enlargement and conversion — would come into operation while Britain is under conventional attack. Before a nuclear attack occurred it is foreseen that the War Cabinet, Central Defence Staff and military commands would be evacuated to bunkers in the countryside.

A two-year argument over who should pay for the new bunkers was settled in 1983 when the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, approved the bunkers as a secret military project. The High Holborn exchange was first built as a war-time shelter but when it became the Kingsway telephone exchange it was connected to 12 miles of cable-carrying tunnels. Ownership is now passing from British Telecom to the Ministry of Defence.

RT's deep-level cable network reaches secret street exits as widely separated as Bethnal Green and Maida Vale.

The American plan to build their own bunker under Goodge Street is designed to replace surface facilities for controlling the

received refunds of benefit deductions.

The Appeal Court judges also dismissed an appeal by the Greater London Council that they had standing to take legal action in the matter.

Costs of the action, which has taken 18 months, were awarded against the Child Poverty Action Group and the GLC. A CPAG spokesman said later that the GLC had agreed to indemnify the group for their costs, which would run into tens of thousands of pounds.

"The Appeal Court ruling means that the DHSS do not have to repay the money which has been wrongly taken from claimants. That seems to be completely wrong," the CPAG spokesman said.

"The Government's plan not to protect child benefit from the full rate of inflation is opposed by 46 voluntary and statutory organisations in a letter published today by the Save Child Benefit Campaign.

The underpayments, which averaged about £25, were the result of errors by DHSS officers who wrongly assumed the

claimants had voluntarily become unemployed and so were not entitled to benefit immediately.

After the disclosure the DHSS mounted two publicity campaigns inviting applications from anyone who believed their benefit had been wrongly withheld.

By June last year about £230,000 had been refunded to 9,300 people. The DHSS estimated that about 16,000 more claimants were owed refunds totalling about £440,000.

Identifying them would need a check of about 15 million papers by 420 administrative staff for a year, costing £4.5 million, according to the DHSS.

The Appeal Court found no evidence that individual insurance or benefit officers knew the administrative machinery was not working efficiently before the DHSS inspectors reported in July 1983 that some claimants had not



Michael Heseltine: funds approved in 1982

US Navy in the Mediterranean. However, the British Government is said to be nervous about providing bunker facilities for Americans in London when the civilian population remains unprotected.

The Ministry of Defence said the new bunker space was needed because existing facilities were cramped.

MPs attack way ministers broke spending rules

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Commons Public Accounts Committee yesterday criticised arrangements made to appoint Mr Peter Levene, chief of the Government's arms purchasing agency as a serious breach of the principle that top civil servants are personally accountable to Parliament for money spent by their department.

Criticism was specifically directed at Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, who engaged Mr Levene, Mrs Thatcher, who backed the appointment, and the Treasury by the all-party committee, the most senior of such bodies.

The committee notes that to meet any suggestion of impropriety, an unprecedented arrangement was made whereby Mr Levene would not be involved in any ministry business with his former company, United Scientific Holdings, or its subsidiaries, for at least a year.

But he remains the Accounting Officer constitutionally responsible for all the procurement agency's spending.

It is this which leads the committee to declare: "In our view there should be no area of government expenditure, however small, for which the Accounting Officer does not have executive powers and the ability to answer personally to this committee."

"The effect of the Government's decision is precisely to reduce the responsibility of the Accounting Officer to one of form without substance... we regard the arrangement as a serious breach of the principle of personal financial accountability to Parliament."

The Government is also castigated for allowing the defence industry to keep what it describes as "windfall profits" of about £300 million over the past four years.

The rate for such profits was set at 20 per cent at a

time of low profit levels in the rest of industry and of falling inflation.

Information sought by the Treasury about contractors' capital and investment in November 1983 was not provided until last April, and even then it was not complete. The contractors' argument that refusal to release information was justified on grounds of commercial confidentiality is rejected.

They suggest that under existing procedures it is much too easy for defence companies to manipulate costs since the ministry's attempts to monitor them are inadequate.

In any case, the committee says, post-costing investigations are no guarantee that contractors would not still try to obtain unreasonable prices.

Because of the ineffectiveness of ministry arrangements, the committee says that "where a person is prepared to risk damage to his reputation and livelihood by helping the ministry in uncovering such matters, he should be given fullest consideration by the department."

This first recognition that there is a role for whistle blowers in the defence industry follows pressure in parliament by a Labour member of the committee, Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, MP for Workington.

It was prompted by Guardian reports about the case of Mr Jim Smith, who was sacked as financial director of Aish, a Poole-based defence contractor, after warning his colleagues about the consequences of overcharging the ministry.

Aish has since paid back £400,000 in excess profits and Mr Smith is in serious financial difficulties.

25th Report from the Committee of Public Accounts: Profit Formula for non-completed government contracts, at Stationery Office, £3.90.

DHSS overturns order to trace 16,000 claimants owed benefits

By Susan Tirbitt

An investigation to trace about 16,000 claimants owed benefit because of administrative errors is not legally required, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

Lord Justice Neill, Sir Denis Buckley and Sir Rouseley Cumming-Bruce upheld an appeal by the Social Services Secretary and the DHSS chief adjudication officer against a High Court ruling that an investigation should be carried out.

The action by the Child Poverty Action Group, which will apply for leave to appeal to the Lords, and the Greater London Council followed disclosure that many people claiming unemployment benefit between 1980 and 1983 had been underpaid.

The underpayments, which averaged about £25, were the result of errors by DHSS officers who wrongly assumed the

claimants had voluntarily become unemployed and so were not entitled to benefit immediately.

After the disclosure the DHSS mounted two publicity campaigns inviting applications from anyone who believed their benefit had been wrongly withheld.

By June last year about £230,000 had been refunded to 9,300 people. The DHSS estimated that about 16,000 more claimants were owed refunds totalling about £440,000.

Identifying them would need a check of about 15 million papers by 420 administrative staff for a year, costing £4.5 million, according to the DHSS.

The Appeal Court found no evidence that individual insurance or benefit officers knew the administrative machinery was not working efficiently before the DHSS inspectors reported in July 1983 that some claimants had not

received refunds of benefit deductions.

The Appeal Court judges also dismissed an appeal by the Greater London Council that they had standing to take legal action in the matter.

Costs of the action, which has taken 18 months, were awarded against the Child Poverty Action Group and the GLC. A CPAG spokesman said later that the GLC had agreed to indemnify the group for their costs, which would run into tens of thousands of pounds.

"The Appeal Court ruling means that the DHSS do not have to repay the money which has been wrongly taken from claimants. That seems to be completely wrong," the CPAG spokesman said.

"The Government's plan not to protect child benefit from the full rate of inflation is opposed by 46 voluntary and statutory organisations in a letter published today by the Save Child Benefit Campaign.



Jeff Stilleman, with the jewellery designer Isobel Work and a portrait of her which has won the £7,000 John Player portrait award. He received the award from Lord Gower at the National Portrait Gallery yesterday. Picture by Martin Argles

Witnesses in bite marks baby case 'deliberately lying to mislead jury'

Some witnesses giving evidence in the Tyra Henry baby-biting trial at the Old Bailey yesterday were accused by the prosecution of deliberately lying in an attempt to keep the jury from getting to the truth.

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC, prosecuting, said in his closing speech that questions to some of the witnesses had sometimes been met with a wall of silence. "There was sometimes plain reluctance to answer questions and sometimes questions were followed by plain and deliberate lies," he said.

Andrew Neil, aged 20, of Brixton, south London, denies murdering his 21-month-old daughter Tyra in August last year. He admits indicating bite marks on her body. The prosecution alleged that Tyra was battered to death by Neil while in the care of social workers.

Neil did not go into the witness box to give evidence in his defence. His counsel, Mr Ashe Lincoln, QC, told the jury: "Having heard evidence for the prosecution, and as the case stands on the evidence, I do not propose to call my client."

Mr Nicholls said that some witnesses were willing to agree particularly with questions from the defence, which seemed to assist the defendant. During the case one witness, Patrick Osborne, a neighbour of Neil, told the court that some of his statements made to police two days after Tyra's death were untrue.

Asked by Mr Nicholls why he made the statement if it contained lies, Osborne said he was telling the truth now in his evidence. He had made up a part of his statement to police "because of the fight me and Andrew had."

The judge reminded the jury that while Tyra was in her grandmother's care she did not have a mark on her. The jury members must make up their own minds what they made of the child's mother, Claudette Henry. Was she telling the truth or did she have an axe to grind? There was no question of her causing the injuries.

Turning to Neil, the judge underlined every defendant's right not to give evidence but added that the jury had no explanation from him as to any aspect of the case. All they had to go on was his demeanour in court.

The jury will retire today to consider its verdict.

The Court of Appeal yesterday set aside £500 damages awarded by a Manchester jury in 1983 to a solicitor after it had found that he had been falsely imprisoned.

Mr Malcolm David Middleweek had been arrested at Liverpool magistrates' court in April, 1980, after refusing to hand over a document which a police inspector said belonged to them. He was held for two hours, part of the time in a cell at Liverpool's main police station.

Warning to Jenkin on home improvement plan

By John Ardill, Environment Correspondent

A consortium of housing interests has told the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, that its green paper on home improvements, which includes a plan to replace grants with loans, will accelerate decline in Britain's housing stock.

A letter signed by leaders of 19 organisations sets out the common ground on which the bodies will later make detailed responses to the green paper and calls for greater public and private investment in housing renovation.

The group includes the professional institutes for planners, surveyors, architects, housing, and environmental health officers; the building employers and building materials producers; the RUC; the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the London Boroughs Association; the National Federation of Housing Associations; and bodies like Shelter, Shac, and Age Concern.

The letter welcomes some aspects of the green paper but says that the net effect of its proposals may be to reduce public spending while housing stock continues to deteriorate.

If the green paper is intended to cut spending and target resources more effectively, the proposed switch from grants to loans and the introduction of means-testing are not the best that could be devised and will not secure value for money, it says.

The key to solving the problems of older housing stock was more investment. It was essential that more generous aid should be directed to renovating whole areas of declining housing; that those on very low incomes should be given more help, including 100 per cent grants; and that any scheme adopted should be simple to administer and easy to understand.

The authors share Mr Jenkin's view that primary responsibility for the condition of houses lies with owners. "But we have to say that, realistically, we feel it unlikely that private owners will or can do more for themselves,"

they added.

They allowed the police appeal, set aside the damages, and ordered Mr Middleweek to pay the costs of the Manchester hearing and two-thirds of the appeal costs.

Police win cell appeal

The Court of Appeal yesterday set aside £500 damages awarded by a Manchester jury in 1983 to a solicitor after it had found that he had been falsely imprisoned.

Mr Malcolm David Middleweek had been arrested at Liverpool magistrates' court in April, 1980, after refusing to hand over a document which a police inspector said belonged to them. He was held for two hours, part of the time in a cell at Liverpool's main police station.

Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Glidewell, giving a reserved judgement, said that since the jury had found that Mr Middleweek had been lawfully arrested there was no basis for suggesting that the police had acted unlawfully in detaining him in a cell.

They allowed the police appeal, set aside the damages, and ordered Mr Middleweek to pay the costs of the Manchester hearing and two-thirds of the appeal costs.

This man is bidding for Debenhams

Mr Halpern's Burton Group is, as is well-known, bidding for Debenhams. But Burton's experience in retailing is largely limited to selling inexpensive clothes to the under-30s (a declining market*) in single storey shops.

No wonder he wants to try and grab Debenhams share of the growth market of the next decade. His single attempt to appeal to the expanding over-30s market (so well understood by Debenhams) is struggling. Principles, the shop chain in question, is acknowledged to be less than a success.

His experience of managing large, multi-level stores retailing a wide range of merchandise is virtually nil. His expansive claims to have the ability to run Debenhams are ill-founded.

To support them, he has felt compelled to present his bid as a joint effort with Sir Terence Conran. It is nothing of the kind. Burton is bidding on its own.

This man isn't bidding for Debenhams

Sir Terence Conran's Habitat-Mothercare Group is, as is less well-known, not bidding for Debenhams. He is putting up no cash. He has no legal commitment whatever to the potential future of Debenhams.

Mr Halpern is offering him an option of up to 20% of Debenhams (if Burton were to take it over); this option can't be exercised until September 1986, and even then Sir Terence has no obligation to go ahead.

Mr Halpern intends that Sir Terence should be responsible for design aspects. The 'galleria', their offering in store design thinking, has been largely discredited as vague and hopelessly costly. It has been pushed back to a very inconspicuous corner amongst their claims.

Sir Terence can afford to sit on the sidelines; he isn't bidding.

Do you really believe that these men, alone or together, are qualified to run...

The New

DEBENHAMS

Specialists - above all

Source: Central Statistical Office: Social Trends, 1985.

IGNORE THE BURTON BID

KEEP YOUR DEBENHAMS SHARES

Tory and Labour MPs on the Commons foreign affairs committee split yesterday in their assessment of the British action in sinking the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, during the Falklands war. The majority Tory group exonerates the war cabinet, but a minority report by the four Labour MPs says the sinking was unjustified. The Belgrano was sunk by the submarine HMS Conqueror outside the total exclusion zone on May 2, 1982, with the loss of 368 lives. Richard Norton-Taylor reports on the views of the two sets of MPs



Labour report condemns Belgrano sinking and its 'cover-up'

THE order to sink the Belgrano was "a hasty and unjustifiable decision to risk many lives and a possible disaster... to ensure the life of an administration which was itself palpably negligent," the Labour members on the Commons foreign affairs committee say.

In their minority report — twice as long and more detailed than the one produced by the Conservative majority — they call on the House of Commons to set up its own inquiry, conducted by MPs, with the right of access to all classified information. They point in particular to questions that remain unanswered about the extent of the knowledge at fleet headquarters at Northwood of Argentine signals to its fleet on the weekend of May 1 and 2 1982 and how efficiently this information was communicated to the war cabinet.

According to available in-

formation "the change to the rules of engagement and thus the attack on the Belgrano, were authorised partly on the basis of incomplete or incorrect assessments. Rather than acknowledge any shortcomings or inconsistencies, Ministers chose to provide Parliament with less than accurate accounts of events. So their cover-up began," the report says.

The four Labour MPs — Mr Nigel Spearing, Mr Ian Mikardo, Mr Dennis Canavan and Mr Michael Welsh — charge the seven Tory members with obstructing their attempts to pursue what they call "proper parliamentary activities", notably by blocking their attempt to ask Mrs Thatcher and Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, additional questions as more information came to light.

In particular, they say on April 3 this year, the Tory

majority reversed a previous decision to ask Mr Heseltine whether Northwood was aware at the time of Argentine signals, decoded by GCHQ, recalling the Argentine fleet 20 hours before the Belgrano was attacked at about 8 pm London time on May 2, 1982.

The existence of the recall signal — repeated later in the morning of May 2 — and the fact that it had been decoded by GCHQ was acknowledged by Lord Lewin in evidence to the committee, though he said that he had no knowledge of it until May 3 or May 4. The Labour group say "the claimed delay in decoding or forwarding this significant signal" is "both extraordinary and of major significance".

They add: "We do not accept that it is right for ministers to invest the process of gathering and assessing intelligence with the sort of mystique that allows them

arbitrarily to conceal, misuse or distort information on which they base decisions. They point out that Lord Lewin acknowledged in evidence to the committee that the claim by ministers that the Belgrano was part of an Argentine pincer movement was "essentially speculative." They reject the claim by Sir



Sir John Nott — claims false

John Nott, the then Defence Secretary, that his statement to the Commons on May 4, 1982 — when he said that the Belgrano was first sighted on May 2 and was closing on the task force, claims now known to be false — was made in good faith.

There was no justification for a hasty, ill-prepared statement, the report says. News of the sinking of the Belgrano had arrived in London over 36 hours earlier. It is also now known that three separate drafts were made of the statement before it was finally approved by the war cabinet.

The Labour group says that Nott's references in the Commons to the use of force as a last resort were incompatible with Mrs Thatcher's statement in April 1982 that her objective was to restore British administration on the Falklands "at the earliest possible moment." Information had to be suppressed to

hide that incompatibility, it says.

The need to do this, according to the minority report, lay at the root of some otherwise puzzling anomalies — the Government had committed thousands of men and a large part of the Royal Navy just to retake the Falklands but also to protect and secure the life of the administration.

The report says that the possibility of a link between the Peruvian peace proposals and the sinking of the Belgrano is still an open question, mainly because of the Government's decision to suppress information. It says the Foreign Office refused to give the committee the full text of the telegram from Washington about discussions early on May 2, 1982, between Mr Alexander Haig, then US Secretary of State, and the then Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym.

Documents which the FO

has refused to release show, the Labour MPs say, "that during those discussions the Secretary of State sounded out what might be HM Government's reactions to giving a few days to one more attempt at negotiation, with a temporary ceasefire for that period, but was told that the war cabinet would not do anything that might lessen their potential for military action."

But even more important, according to the Labour group, was a new set of proposals which was being drawn up by the UN secretary-general, Mr Perez de Cuellar. These proposals were presented to Mr Pym in writing the day the Belgrano was sunk.

Military escalation, it says, as distinct from minimum force, was chosen by the Government as the prime means of achieving its purpose long before it was necessary or could be justified. Leader comment, page 12

Spend more on science, MPs urge

By Anthony Tucker, Science Correspondent
LOW funding for civil science is leading to "serious damage to the fabric of the nation's research base," Sir William van Strienbeek, chairman of the Commons select committee on education, science and the arts, said yesterday.

Presenting the committee's report on science spending, Sir William said that there is a real and urgent need for the Government to increase the support to prevent any further losses in the quantity and quality of research in science and technology says the report.

Recent restructuring of the research council, enforced by financial stringency, has resulted in early retirement or job loss for almost 2,000 scientists, who embody a costly and valuable sector of the nation's expertise.

The costs of redundancy and early pensions have been very high for the Agricultural and Food Research Council and for the Natural Environment Research Council, which have had to divert resources intended for research to meeting "restructuring" costs.

The select committee says that this kind of expense should be kept to a minimum. The science budget should be a separate item on the Department of Education and Science vote.

The research councils became critically dependent on departmental research contracts under the Rothschild reorganisation of Government science in 1972.

The recent general reductions of departmental expenditure in health, environ-

ment, agriculture and industry have all emphasised the limitation on research council funding through the DES.

The select committee says that where a cut in departmental contracts results in job losses or restructuring — as has been the case in the withdrawal of Agriculture Ministry support for the Soil Survey of Britain — the contracting department should meet the costs, rather than taking them from money allocated for research, says the committee.

To meet merely the costs of sophistication in scientific research it is essential that annual increases in the science budget must be above the general movement of prices, says the report.

During the present period of financial difficulty, the science budget should increase in real terms by at least 3 per cent a year.

The committee recommends that the cost of international subscriptions to organisations of which Britain is a partner under treaty — such as the European Centre for Nuclear Research or the European Molecular Biology Organisation — should be largely borne by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The committee also recommends that radical changes should be considered for national policy development, co-ordination and control in science and technology, and that a separate department may well be merited.

In any case there should be a minister at Cabinet level charged with policy responsibility and the existing separate advisory bodies for science and for technology — the Advisory Board for the Research Councils and the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development — might well be merged into a new and more powerful body, the report says.

Sir William said yesterday that the committee was convinced of the urgency of the situation by several factors.

He listed the sharply rising costs of equipment essential for first class scientific training; the research council's inability to support a large proportion of the country's research proposals; the inability of universities and research councils to provide continuing support for the "new blood" appointments made possible by one-off government grants; and evidence of a recent "brain drain".

The Future of the Science Budget, Stationery Office, £3.50.

Cabinet 'right to protect fleet'

THE WAR cabinet's decision to authorise the sinking of the Belgrano on the evening of May 2 1982 was militarily justified particularly in light of intelligence assessments available to ministers at the time, says the majority report by the seven Conservatives on the Commons foreign affairs committee.

Even if the Belgrano's course — steadily westwards away from the task force for 11 hours before it was hit — had been notified to ministers during that afternoon, the assessment made then about Argentina's tactical plans, would not have justified a change in the order to attack, the report says.

"The principal question which needs to be resolved is not whether, given all the additional information now available, the Argentine

discourage further questioning about the circumstances of the sinking. "The House remained for too long in ignorance of information which members were perfectly entitled to request and some of which ceased to be of operational significance soon after the end of hostilities."

It would have been preferable, when it had become clear that MPs were concerned about the events of May 1 and 2, 1982, if ministers "had volunteered a comprehensive statement on those events, including much of the material which has been extracted from them so painfully over the last three years."

The Tory group, led by the committee chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP for Stroud, questioned whether ministers — notably the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine — would have been more forthcoming if the Labour MP, Mr Tam Dalyell, had not passed to the committee two documents sent to him by the former Ministry of Defence civil servant, Clive Ponting.

A year ago to the day, the committee agreed to hand over the documents to Mr Heseltine — a move which led to Mr Ponting's arrest — in return for extracting a promise from Mr Heseltine that he would give evidence to it.

The Tory group concedes that the purpose of the Government's decision to announce, first a maritime exclusion zone and then a total exclusion zone around the Falklands, was unclear and ultimately misleading, particularly in view of the "general" warning to Argentina issued on April 23, 1982. But its criticisms end there.

The report says that though there is no doubt that the Argentine Government and the Argentine junta believed that the US Secretary of State was in close contact with Mr Pym, the then Foreign Secretary, in Washington about the details of a new peace plan on the morning of May 2, 1982, "nothing from British sources suggests that this was in fact the case."

The peace plan, in any case, was not in a form acceptable to the British Government.

Third report from the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, Events Surrounding the Sinking of the Belgrano, Stationery Office, £13.

Sir Anthony Kershaw — painful process

cruiser did in fact pose a threat sufficiently immediate to justify its sinking, but whether the decision to change the rules of engagement to permit an attack on the cruiser was justified in the light of information available at the time (the report's italics to the chiefs of staff and the war cabinet and of the assessments of Argentine intentions based on that information).

The report does not discuss "the additional information now available" but adds: "The paramount obligation of the war cabinet was to protect the task force which had arrived in the Falklands area, and action to pre-empt attacks on the task force was therefore justified if such attacks were thought to be imminent."

The report criticises ministers for failing to provide information in an attempt to

Between Dover and Calais there are only two ships as modern as these. (They're ours too.)



Since we at Sealink British Ferries became privately owned, improvements have been taking place at a rate of knots.

For instance, if you're travelling from Dover to Calais you're in luck. Because now we can offer you the most modern ships on that route. The St Anselm, St Christopher, Côte d'Azur and the Champs Elysées.

Together, these ships make up to 16 crossings a day (which means there's always one around when you want it). They also have all mod cons.

Seating for everyone, spacious duty-free shops, self-service restaurant, lounge bars, Mother and Baby Rooms and video lounges.

Impressed?

Then look out for

SEALINK BRITISH FERRIES
Changing for the better - Full Speed Ahead.

our ships when you're next in Dover.

You can't miss them. They'll be the ones showing up the competition.

If you'd like further information, contact your local travel agent or travel centre, or call us on 01-834 8122.

Detective awarded £10,000 for libel

A senior Metropolitan Police detective, Superintendent William Peters, was yesterday awarded £10,000 damages by a jury in a libel action against the Observer and two journalists, David Leigh and Paul Lushman.

Mr Peters, aged 42, of Chesham, Hertfordshire, claimed that an article in July 1982 meant that he had, or probably had, corruptly allowed a criminal bail and that he had later tipped him off and allowed him to abscond.

The paper and journalists denied that the article headed "Secrets of the Bullion Job" about the £3 million London silver ingot armed robbery in 1980, was defamatory. They were ordered to pay the costs.



William Peters — pleased to clear his name

Mr Justice Paine granted the defendants stay on the award, pending a possible appeal.

After the result, Mr Peters, who was backed by the Police Federation, said he was de-

lighted to have cleared his name.

The article quoted criminals who claimed that "Micky", one of the men involved in stealing the bullion, paid a bribe to get bail. It added that the officer who handled the bail application was Mr Peters, who denied receiving any money.

The article said that the Observer had no evidence that the allegation was true.

The "Observer" article also said "Micky" was tipped off that he had been informed on, and absconded.

Summing up the judge asked jurors to imagine reading the " Observer" article and look at the words in the context of the words as a whole. "You are entitled to read between the lines."

Brothers arrested on dam charges

From George Armstrong in Rome and AP

Three men were arrested yesterday following the Italian dam collapse disaster, including two brothers who own the earth dam and neighbouring mine. More than 200 tourists and villagers died when the dam burst.

The chief state prosecutor in Trento, Mr Francesco Simeoni, said more arrests were likely as investigators questioned dozens of people, many of them local government officials, for possible criminal negligence in last Friday's disaster. Two local government officials who were among those receiving judicial notices resigned yesterday.

Rescue officials retrieved four more bodies yesterday from the mountain of mud, water and debris that swept Stava in north-eastern Italy. That brought the number of the corpses recovered in the area to 204 — 33 of them unidentified.

The rescue workers also dug out two live chickens from under the rubble of a house. Officials said the unidentified bodies will be buried in a mass grave in nearby Tesero after a funeral tomorrow.

Mr Giulio Rota, one of two brothers who own Presta Mine, was arrested on Tuesday night. Mr Rota, aged 58, turned himself in to authorities after an arrest warrant was issued, his lawyers said.

Mr Simeoni also issued an arrest warrant for Rota's ailing brother, Aldo, who was reported in serious condition recovering from a heart attack two weeks ago. Aldo Rota, aged 63, was ordered to come to his hospital room in Trento. Later police said they also arrested Mr Matteo Temasi, a forestry inspector for the Stava area.

The Rota brothers were charged with multiple manslaughter and causing a disaster. Charges against Mr Temasi were not immediately announced. If convicted the Rota's could each be sentenced to 12 years in prison.

Mr Simeoni had reportedly issued between 40 and 60 summonses to various people who have had supervisory connections with the mine since 1982, when the first of the mine's two dams were built. In that year the mine was owned by Montecatini Edison (today known as Montedison), and later by ENI, the state-owned petrochemical giant.

The successive chairmen of both firms include some leading names in Italian industry today. One Christian Democrat senator, who was formerly responsible for mining regulations in the Trento region, is among those to receive a summons.

The European Commission yesterday decided to give one million Ecu (£550,000) to survivors and families of victims of the catastrophe.

French defence faces cutback, civil service to be reduced

Mitterrand to present an austerity budget

From Paul Webster in Paris

A new austerity budget is to be presented to parliament in October, after a decision by the administration to fight next March's general election on a record of vigorous economic management.

Defence faces a 2 per cent cut in allocations in real terms. Several thousand civil service jobs are expected to go.

Because of a new wave of promised personal and business tax reductions, the government will have less to spend in real terms during 1986 than in 1985, itself a year of austerity. Across-the-board cuts will have to be made in all areas except scientific education, law and order, and research, according to budget outlines that will be debated in the cabinet in early September.

Public sector aid to key areas such as industry, building, unemployment, and agriculture, will be reduced by nearly 4 per cent after inflation is taken into account.

Subsidies to nationalised industries are likely to be slashed by at least 25 per cent. State-owned companies will be told to raise capital on the private market and pay dividends to the state if they have made a profit.

Socialists are expected to be defeated in the March parliamentary elections by the right-wing opposition, according to opinion polls. But President Mitterrand has ordered a deflationary budget rather than make concessions in government spending to reduce the three million unemployment level.

He is banking on the fact that experience since the war

has shown that the electorate prefers strict economic management.

As an example, the right-wing former prime minister, Mr Raymond Barre, who fought for a return to fundamental market forces between 1976 and 1981, is now considered the man most likely to become president in 1988.

Finance Ministry officials have revealed outlines of the 1986 budget as a start to a long campaign in which the left will try to reject opposition accusations that the economy has been mismanaged over the past four years.

But indications of severe cuts in public spending will only increase the rift with the Communists, who broke with the government a year ago, after saying that Mr Mitterrand had "swung to the right." They are pressing for more state intervention to create jobs.

The budget being prepared by the Finance Ministry, Mr Barre's category, one of the President's closest political allies, strengthens a general move to social democracy and a liberalisation of the economy, accompanied by overall tax cuts of 3 per cent. The most striking proof of the government's economic philosophy is the new attitude on nationalised industry.

Most of the groups taken over in 1981 have done reasonably well, and it is felt that they can now manage without government aid.

Total predicted expenditure has been set at just over 1,000 billion francs — about \$80 billion — but when debt servicing and inflation are taken into consideration, the amount will represent the first drop in a budget from one year to another since the war.

Thatcher will urge war on terrorists

From Alex Brummer in Washington

On her third visit to Washington in seven months, Mrs Thatcher will today address a meeting of the International Democratic Union, and is expected to use the occasion to drum up further support for anti-terrorism measures. She will also emphasise the need for Western governments to pursue Star Wars research with the same vigour as the Soviet Union.

The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, made a flying visit to Washington earlier in the week in an effort to give a "political steer" to Britain's effort to become the first of the US's allies to share in research on the Strategic Defence Initiative. This will be the main thrust of Mrs Thatcher's private talks with American cabinet officials. Britain is stressing that there will have to be a transfer of technology from the Pentagon to the UK as part of a Star Wars deal, and that Europe cannot be expected to accept the role of "sub-contractors" on the American \$26 billion research programme. Mrs Thatcher is expected to emphasise this when she calls on Mr Casper Weinberger at the Pentagon on Friday afternoon.

It was still not clear yesterday whether Mrs Thatcher, the Western leader closest to President Reagan, would be granted an audience with the President.

Mrs Thatcher and other guests, including the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, the Mayor of Paris, Mr Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, Mr Franz Josef Strauss, and a number of prime ministers from the Caribbean islands, including Mr Edward Seaga of Jamaica, will be guests of

Vice-President George Bush at a White House reception.

Although Mrs Thatcher is not pushing for a talk with Mr Reagan, British diplomats say that if she was invited to see the President and Mrs Reagan, she would accept the opportunity with alacrity.

Thatcher was one of the few leaders to call the White House during Mr Reagan's cancer operation, and talked at some length with the White House chief-of-staff, Mr Donald Reagan.

The Prime Minister, in her scheduled meetings with Mr Bush, Mr Weinberger, and the National Security Adviser, Mr Robert McFarlane, is also expected to review the prospects for the next round of arms control talks in Geneva. Mr McFarlane has recently been widely optimistic in public about the new round, following an apparent Soviet willingness to listen at the last session of talks.

The Thatcher Government is clearly determined to get a share of the Star Wars technology as quickly as possible. But it wants the understanding between the US and Britain to be the same as on earlier high-technology defence projects, with British scientists and defence officials given top-secret clearance and access to American technology.

Although no one is publicly saying so, the turnout for the International Democratic Union conference, an effort by conservative parties to emulate the strength of the Socialist International, must be regarded as disappointing. Several important leaders who originally pledged to come, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, have cried off in recent days.

Reports conflict as Pastora disappears

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

THE anti-Sandinista guerrilla leader, Eden Pastora, has disappeared and may have been shot down in a helicopter over Nicaragua, an official of his rebel force said in Costa Rica yesterday. But a cousin said that Mr Pastora is "healthy and safe" in Panama.

Hector Dario Pastora, secretary of an opposition group linked to Eden Pastora's fighting forces, said the helicopter's cousin was travelling in developed engine trouble on Tuesday over Nicaragua, where Pastora is fighting the leftwing Sandinista regime.

He said Mr Pastora, known as "Commander Zero," then transferred to another helicopter and flew to Panama. "He is healthy and safe," he said.

Mr Pastora had been visit-

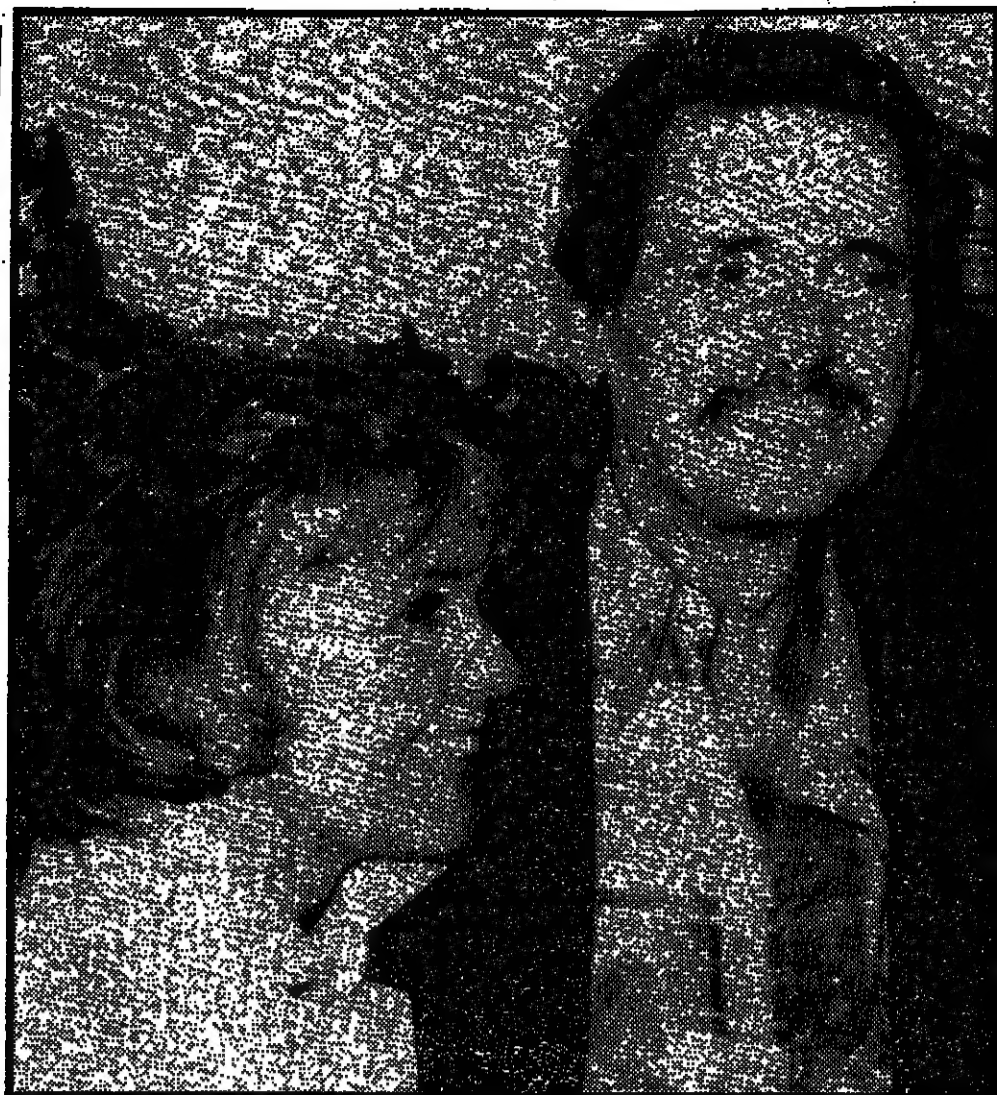
ing his troops up to 150 miles inside Nicaragua when he disappeared. According to Mr Jose Davila, who leads the political wing of the rebel group Arde, Mr Pastora was returning to his base at Sarapiquí near the Costa Rican border when the pilot reported engine trouble.

"The communication was cut off suddenly, in a very brusque manner," Mr Davila said in a telephone interview from the Arde office in San Jose, Costa Rica. "Since 3.30 pm on Tuesday afternoon we

have had no contact and we are very worried."

The Sandinistas have been attacking Sarapiquí since Sunday. If they capture it, it would be the ninth Arde base to fall since the Sandinistas launched an offensive on May 26. However the Defence Ministry here says that no army unit has reported firing on an enemy helicopter and that it has no information on Commander Zero's whereabouts.

Mr Eden Pastora



THE film star Rock Hudson, said by his press spokesman as suffering from cancer of the liver, was today in a series of tests yesterday at the American Hospital in Paris, a hospital spokesman said.

The hospital official did not confirm or deny that the 58-year-old actor, pictured

above with Doris Day, was suffering from cancer of the liver, saying that the results of the tests would not be available until today.

He said that Mr Hudson was tired and had undergone tests including a complete body scan.

In Los Angeles, Hudson's press spokesman, Dale Olson,

told reporters that Hudson was in a critical condition with incurable liver cancer and was slipping in and out of a coma.

The hospital spokesman yesterday refused to say whether Hudson was suffering from AIDS, an incurable disease that attacks the body's defences.—Reuter.

Russia puts West in the dock over human rights

From Maria Walker in Moscow

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its commitment to the Helsinki treaty yesterday, but attacked the West for violating human rights and undermining détente.

On the eve of next week's tenth anniversary of the Helsinki pact, the Soviet Union has been preparing to go on the offensive against Western criticisms of its human rights policy, which claim that it has breached the spirit and most letters of the final act.

It has counter-charged that the arrests of anti-nuclear campaigners in the Nato countries represent a breach of Helsinki, and that the West has a poor record on the human rights to work, to public welfare, and to live without racial discrimination.

"The positive momentum of the Helsinki final act has not lost its strength," the Soviet Foreign Ministry said in a statement yesterday. "The potential of its 10 principles of peaceful coexistence has not been exhausted. There are vast opportunities for new creative steps to détente."

Reagan exerts pressure to break budget deadlock

From our own Correspondent in Washington

Fresh from his Chinese diplomatic encounter, President Reagan was yesterday wheeled into action in an effort to break the congressional impasse over passage of the 1986 budget.

Congressional leaders were called to the private quarters of the White House, where Mr Reagan, still recuperating from his cancer surgery, was able to exert the maximum political pressure.

In an exchange with the Speaker of the House, Mr Tip O'Neill, Mr Reagan said: "I'll feel better when I get a budget" in response to a complaint that his appearance. Mr Reagan asked the congressional leaders how it was possible that "every village" in the

country had a budget but "the greatest economic entity in the world does not have a budget."

The budget deadlock has caused the drop in American interest rates to stop in its tracks—a development which has raised concern that the already sluggish growth in the American economy could peter out.

The White House wants to slash looming budget deficits of \$300 billion in half over the next three years, but inept political manoeuvring by the chief-of-staff, Mr Donald Reagan, has blunted hopes of achieving the cuts.

Having agreed with the Republican Senate on cuts in social security and the retirement pensions system, the President and advisers engaged the Senate leadership when they reached a different

deal in the Democratic-controlled House which would avoid the pensions cut. The White House changed its mind under pressure from Representative Jack Kemp, of New York.

Following peace moves by Mr Kemp and the Senate majority leader, Mr Robert Dole — another 1986 hopeful — Mr Reagan yesterday summoned leaders of both houses to the White House to try to find a compromise.

The House Democrats, in the meantime, in an effort to seize control of the whole messy affair, passed a resolution which ties it to the budget it passed earlier in the year with \$56 billion of savings, including a freeze at current levels on defence spending without an adjustment for inflation.

US may not ratify Geneva protocols

From Iain Guest in Geneva

SENIOR officials at the International Committee of the Red Cross have been warned by the Reagan Administration that the US may not ratify important revisions to the Geneva Convention following recommendations by US military chiefs.

The warning is seen here as a potentially devastating blow to the revisions, which take the form of two additional protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The protocols were drawn up and adopted during a conference here between 1974 and 1977. The aim is to extend greater protection to civilians during international wars and also internal conflicts.

In the past eight years, the two protocols have been ratified by 51 and 44 states respectively. Of the great powers, only China has so far ratified both. There is little doubt that the Soviet Union would also remain aloof if the US decides not to ratify.

Red Cross officials fear that this could seriously weaken the conventions—and the Red Cross itself—in key areas of the Third World, such as the Middle East and Africa. The conventions are being openly violated in the Gulf War by Iran and Iraq which have abused prisoners of war and shelled civilian targets.

Ironically, the first hint of US unhappiness with the protocols came recently while the Red Cross President, Alexander Hay, was discussing the TWA hijacking with President Reagan.

The Red Cross subsequently agreed a key role in arranging the release of the hijacked American hostages.

The significance of the two protocols lies in the fact that they extend the definition of war to include the protection of civilians by the conventions.

Protocol one broadens the definition of international armed conflict. To include wars of liberation and struggles by "peoples fighting colonial domination and racist regimes." It also leaves it up to regional organisations like the OAU to decide whether a struggle is legitimate.

Protocol two extends to civil wars which are taking an increasingly heavy toll of civilians. A civil war is defined loosely by the amount of territory under the control of insurgents.

Meeting on air security

From Anna Tomford in Bonn

SECURITY experts of seven major industrial countries at a meeting in Bonn yesterday discussed anti-air hijack measures, including the boycott of Beirut airport proposed by Washington.

Officials stressed that the senior civil servants gathered would not take any decision, but return home to advise their governments on recommendations put forward at the two-day meeting.

The conference is discussing measures for the restoration of air safety in connection with the American measures, a West German official said. He added that European governments, including the British, were "much more reluctant" than the Americans with regard to a boycott of Beirut.

British sources, however, spoke of London's support for the American position. Bonn officials stressed that even Mrs Thatcher, while expressing her basic support for measures taken by the United States, had made it clear that any action had to be coordinated among European countries.

Lebanon's Middle East Airlines flies three times a week to Frankfurt, but has no flights to Britain. Both Lufthansa and British Airways stopped flying to Beirut some time ago.

Cancellation Helmut Kohl earlier this month played West German cooperation in drawing up measures to combat international terrorism, but later dismissed the question of withholding landing rights for MEA.

The seven countries — the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy and Japan — agreed in 1978 to halt flights to and from countries refusing to prosecute or extradite hijackers, or to return hijacked aircraft.

Rainbow accused 'had false passports'

Berne: Swiss passports held by a man and a woman charged in New Zealand with the sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior are false, the Swiss Government said yesterday.

A Swiss spokesman said the Justice and Police Ministry had no record of the names Alain and Sophie Turene given by the pair when they were arrested last week.

"The passports held by the couple are false. These people do not exist in our records," he said.

The couple were refused bail yesterday when they appeared in court in Auckland, New Zealand.

They are accused of planting bombs that sank the Rainbow Warrior, owned by the Greenpeace environmental organisation, in Auckland harbour on July 10 and murdering photographer Fernando Pereira who died in the blast.

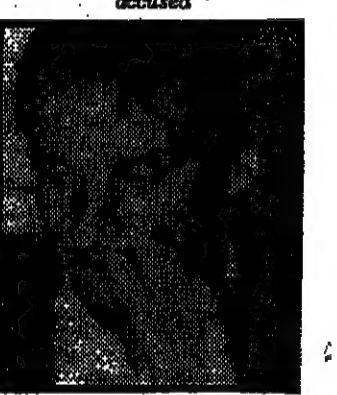
The Swiss spokesman said the identity of the pair had not been established and it was not known whether they were Swiss. He added that a team of investigators was expected to arrive in Switzerland from New Zealand in the next few days.

The defendants, who were pale and whiskered to each other during proceedings, made a brief appearance at Auckland district court yesterday. They were identified as Sophie Fredericaine Claire Turene, aged 36, and Alain Jacques Turene, aged 33, but it is not known if they are Swiss relatives.

The man in charge of the investigation, Detective Superintendent Allan Galbraith, said yesterday that the court appearances did not mean he was scaling down his inquiries. Police arrested the pair last week for allegedly entering New Zealand illegally on June 22 and they are to appear in court again today, charged with five separate immigration violations.

Yesterday they entered no pleas when they were charged with murder, arson and conspiracy to commit arson.—Reuter.

● Alain Jacques Turene (top) and Sophie Turene: accused



● Alain Jacques Turene (top) and Sophie Turene: accused

Dingo trial on review

From Alan Atkinson in Adelaide

The case of Lindy Chamberlain, whose trial in 1982 was one of the most controversial in Australian history, is expected to be reopened. It is widely believed that a judicial inquiry is being considered by the Northern Territory state government.

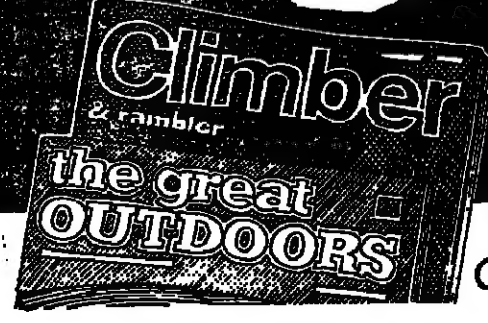
Lindy Chamberlain stood trial in 1982, after two inquiries, accused of murdering her baby daughter, Azaria, at an Ayers Rock camp site in August, 1980. She was found guilty and sentenced for life mainly on the basis of forensic evidence.

Her husband, a Seventh Day Adventist pastor, Michael Chamberlain, was freed after being found guilty as an accessory. Both denied the charges but claimed that a dingo had taken Azaria from their tent and Azaria's body has never been found.

The prosecution case has been questioned by leading forensic and legal experts since the trial, and the Chamberlain defence has since been comprising several prominent scientific and legal authorities — has been amassing counter-arguments for three years.



& Rambler



the great OUTDOORS

For enthusiasts in all walks of life. Climber & Rambler and the Great Outdoors, now on sale monthly at your newsagent and specialist outdoors retailer.

Holmes McDougall Ltd.
MAGAZINE DIVISION
RAVENSTHORN HOUSE, 302-304 ST VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW G2 5NL

الطريق الى

CITROËN REVEAL SOME FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES.

Citroën have found evidence that other car manufacturers' prices are somewhat questionable.

Before your very eyes is the startling fact that 5-door Citroën Visas cost less than rival 3-door models. But if other cars cost more, what else do they give you? A bigger overdraft is about all.

Fully independent suspension means the Citroën

Visa's comfortable on the longest journeys. As well as on test drives. And after you've bought a Citroën Visa, its reliable and economical performance will go on saving you money.

So if you've more sense than money, visit a Citroën dealer before August 31st for still more financial incentives.

**A RENAULT 5TC COSTS
£363 MORE**



Despite being the cheapest car in the Visa range, the Visa Special lives up to its name with reclining front seats, carpets, heated rear window, cigar lighter and child proof locks on rear doors. It has a rugged, air-cooled 652cc engine which has no radiator, distributor or water pump to go wrong. And it's priced so you can't go wrong.

THE CITROËN VISA SPECIAL £3,612

**A VAUXHALL NOVA 1.2L COSTS
£550 MORE**



A combination of a 1124cc engine, front wheel drive, servo-assisted brakes and anti-roll bars make the Visa 11RE a nippy but safe car to drive. The comfortable interior has all the usual extras and split-folding rear seats give extra luggage space.

Only a Vauxhall salesman could ask for more. £550 more.

THE CITROËN VISA 11RE £4,530

**A FORD FIESTA 1.6D POPULAR PLUS
COSTS £762 MORE**

The smooth 1769cc diesel engine's top speed of 98mph and lively handling makes the Visa 17D a pleasure to drive.

Especially past filling stations, with 51mpg around town. Most road tests rate the Visa 17D as the best in its class.

But the price of success is still £762 less than the Ford.



THE CITROËN VISA 17D DIESEL £4,550

**AN MG METRO TURBO COSTS
£599 MORE**

This hot-hatch has a 1580cc fuel-injected engine and is capable of 0-60mph in 9 seconds and reaching 117mph. It comes with a 5-speed gearbox, alloy wheels, low profile tyres, spoilers, special seats and four halogen headlights.

And it goes faster than the MG Metro, despite being an outrageous £599 cheaper.

THE CITROËN VISA GTi £5,899



CITROËN. WE MAKE YOUR MONEY GO FURTHER.

PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDE CAR TAX, VAT AND FRONT SEAT BELTS. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. GOVERNMENT FUEL FIGURES FOR VISA 17D: URBAN CYCLE 51.4MPG (5.5L/100KM), CONSTANT 56MPH 65.7MPG (4.3L/100KM), CONSTANT 75MPH 47.8MPG (5.9L/100KM). SEE YELLOW PAGES FOR YOUR NEAREST DEALER. CITROËN CARS LTD, MILL STREET, SLOUGH, SL1 2UE. TEL: 01064 23602.

Concessions to the Akali Dal raise cheers in Parliament

Gandhi signs pact with Sikhs to end Punjab strife

From Ajay Bose
in New Delhi

An historic accord was signed yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and Sant Longowal, president of the Sikh militant party, the Akali Dal, intended to settle four years of strife in Punjab.

The two leaders signed a memorandum of settlement of various demands of more religious and political autonomy for Sikhs after two days of hectic consultations between representatives of the government and the Akali Dal.

Sant Longowal, who had two rounds of talks with Mr Gandhi, said after the signing of the Prime Minister's office that he "was fully satisfied with the settlement."

A period of confrontation has ended in Punjab, said the militant leader, who was arrested during the army operation in the Golden Temple last year but released a few months ago as part of a peace initiative by Mr Gandhi.

The Prime Minister also expressed his pleasure at the settlement as he announced the terms and conditions of the accord in parliament amid thunderous cheers from both ruling party and opposition benches.

According to the settlement, the government has agreed to rehabilitate all those discharged from the army during the mutiny by Sikh soldiers last year shortly after the Golden Temple operation.

While the memorandum did not specifically mention the fate of multiethers who have already been sentenced to imprisonment by a court martial, it is understood that they, too, will be pardoned and provided financial employment.

While conceding the long-standing demand of the Sikh militants, the government has also assured that there would be no discrimination against Sikhs in future recruitment in the Indian Army.

Another significant government concession relates to the Anandpur Sahib resolution passed by the Akali Dal which calls for autonomous status for Punjab. It has been referred to a commission which would go into its merits as a case of "centre-state relations" rather than an anti-national document which the government has been describing it as so far.

Other important areas of agreement between the Akali Dal and the government relates to the formulation of a bill to give more power to Sikh temple authorities, enhancing the scope of the earlier announced judicial inquiry into the anti-Sikh riots last November, compensation to innocent persons killed during the army operation, and the promotion of the Punjabi language in Punjab.

The government has further announced that it is withdrawing the armed forces special powers act in Punjab and limiting the scope of the special courts to cases of waging war and hijacking.

Sant Longowal was confident that the Sikhs would accept the accord. He said: "There is no question of going back on the accord which has been drawn forthwith, although he would formally ratify it with a meeting of his party leaders later this month in Punjab."

Anti-terrorist measures were imposed on the western state of Gujarat yesterday to curb sectarian violence in which at least 37 people have been killed in the past week.

Police in the state's largest city, Ahmedabad, said they started enforcing an anti-terrorist act yesterday morning but gave no details of any arrests.

The law, which provides the death penalty for extremists acts that cause death and give authorities broad powers to search houses and hold secret trials, was passed in May after a Sikh militant bomb campaign in New Delhi and surrounding areas.

At least four people were killed in Ahmedabad on Tuesday night in clashes provoked by protests against a policy reserving quotas for jobs and college places for poor classes and castes.



Prisoners released by Israel leave Aitit military gao yesterday to board buses that carried them back to south Lebanon. Israel freed 100 detainees, mainly Shi'ite Muslims, and still holds 330. Meanwhile, Mr Nabih Berri, the Shi'ite leader, objected to the piecemeal release of prisoners.

Israel toughens stand on terror

From Ian Black
in Jerusalem

The government is introducing a number of tough new measures to improve internal security after a spate of recent Palestinian attacks inside Israel and in the occupied territories. The innovations will include much stiffer penalties for terrorist crimes.

The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, told MPs yesterday that Israel needed "the tools for immediate punishment."

Mr Rabin is understood to favour expulsion from the country of certain classes of terrorist offenders.

Concern about internal security follows angry criticism from the right that Arabs are getting away with murder in attacks on Jews. Officials are also deeply aware that terror attacks are being exploited by Rabbi Meir Kahane's racist Kach movement, which wants the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories.

Last week, five small Jewish schoolchildren and their teacher were lacerated in a West Bank man wielding a razor. In recent months there have been several cases of soldiers and civilians being murdered by Palestinians.

"Israel will use all possible political and military means to fight and defeat this despicable terror," Mr Peres said in the Knesset.

Mr Ariel Sharon, the Minister of Trade and Industry, claimed yesterday that Palestinians in the West Bank were encouraged to carry out terrorist attacks because they felt the weakness of the government.

President Herzog said yesterday that requests for pardons for the 15 members of a Jewish terrorist group sentenced earlier this week would be considered on their individual merits.

Jordan envoy shot

ANKARA: A Jordanian diplomat was shot dead at the wheel of his car here yesterday, in the latest of a string of attacks against Jordanian targets.

Witnesses said that the first secretary, Ziyad al-Sadi, was attacked at the intersection in the Cankaya embassy district while travelling to work.

They said that Mr Sadi, aged 43, was shot three times in the head, and died instantly. His attacker, described as short, dark-haired and aged about 25, fled.

An anonymous telephone caller to an international news agency in Ankara said in Turkish that the Islamic Jihad (Holy War) group killed Mr Sadi because he was a "servant of imperialism."

Police said that they found five empty handgun cartridges at the scene, and that some suspects had been detained for questioning. Airports and border posts were alerted, and police sealed off the Jordanian embassy.

In Amman, Jordan's Foreign Ministry said: "These criminal, cowardly acts... will not deter Jordan from continuing its national duty and serving Arab issues and the Palestinian cause."

With the main foreign aid fight behind it, the Administration is now in a position to concentrate on an issue which will need a big White House lobbying effort — similar to the campaign needed to force through the sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia four years ago.

Congress has already signalled its firm opposition to arms sales to Jordan. In the Senate, 73 members have signed a non-binding resolution opposing the sale of any advanced weapons so long as King Hussein "continues to oppose the Camp David Peace process and purchases arms from the Soviet Union."

The House has gone further by tacking on to the Foreign Aid Bill an amendment barring the sale of advanced aircraft, new air defences, or other advanced weapons unless the President certifies to Congress that Jordan "is publicly committed to the recognition of Israel and to prompt entry into direct peace negotiations with Israel."

The Administration has staunchly opposed these congressional moves and is worried that the failure to deliver, yet again, to King Hussein will blow the current peace efforts off course. The king and Yasser Arafat are trying to cobble together a joint Jordanian-Palestinian declaration that the Americans and Israelis would want to talk to. No PLO members would be included.

Last year, the Administration had to withdraw an arms package for Jordan it presented to Congress because it was not going to get through. In a huff, King Hussein turned to the Soviet Union for anti-aircraft equipment.

Arms for Arabs under scrutiny

From Mark Tran
in Washington

The Administration yesterday presented to Congress its long-awaited study on Middle East arms sales, setting the stage for contentious arms requests for Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Mr William Schneider, and Lt-General Philip Gask of the Pentagon's Defense Security Assistance Agency, met members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a closed briefing. They discussed a "threat analysis" of the danger posed to Israel by potential arms sales to Arab countries, and a similar examination of the threats to Jordan, mainly from Syria, and to Saudi Arabia, primarily from Iran and the Soviet Union.

The study, begun in March, was essentially a holding measure at a time when the Administration had to fight Congress on aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and the MX missile. Wary of fighting on too many fronts — arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia would have sparked another big tussle — the Administration resorted to holding a review. That provided the diplomatic camouflage for putting off requests for the two countries.

With the main foreign aid fight behind it, the Administration is now in a position to concentrate on an issue which will need a big White House lobbying effort — similar to the campaign needed to force through the sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia four years ago.

Congress has already signalled its firm opposition to arms sales to Jordan. In the Senate, 73 members have signed a non-binding resolution opposing the sale of any advanced weapons so long as King Hussein "continues to oppose the Camp David Peace process and purchases arms from the Soviet Union."

The House has gone further by tacking on to the Foreign Aid Bill an amendment barring the sale of advanced aircraft, new air defences, or other advanced weapons unless the President certifies to Congress that Jordan "is publicly committed to the recognition of Israel and to prompt entry into direct peace negotiations with Israel."

The Administration has staunchly opposed these congressional moves and is worried that the failure to deliver, yet again, to King Hussein will blow the current peace efforts off course. The king and Yasser Arafat are trying to cobble together a joint Jordanian-Palestinian declaration that the Americans and Israelis would want to talk to. No PLO members would be included.

Last year, the Administration had to withdraw an arms package for Jordan it presented to Congress because it was not going to get through. In a huff, King Hussein turned to the Soviet Union for anti-aircraft equipment.

India gaols officers for selling secrets

New Delhi: Three retired officers were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment yesterday on charges of selling Soviet military secrets to the United States.

High Court Judge K. B. Andley, announcing the judgment, said that the three, who were arrested in November 1983, were guilty of a conspiracy involving the leakage of top state secrets.

It was the first official public mention of the United States since the spy case was unearthed in 1983.

Local news reports have said that the CIA was the recipient of classified information on India's Soviet-supplied arms.

The three convicted were Major-General F. D. Larkins, his elder brother, Air Vice-Marshal K. H. Larkins, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jasbir Singh. A fourth suspect, an arms dealer, Jagpal Singh Gill, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in connection with the espionage, reportedly uncovered after an air force officer alerted his superiors that Larkins had asked him to supply classified manuals for Soviet MIG jets used in the Indian Air Force.

In January, the government disclosed the country's biggest spy scandal — the leakage of state secrets to France, the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Poland — AP.

Black SA resistance leaders go into hiding to elude arrest

From Patrick Laurence
in Johannesburg

As the number of people detained under emergency regulations rose to 665 yesterday, it was evident that several of the more prominent leaders of the United Democratic Front had gone into hiding and eluded the security forces.

Preliminary analysis of the list of 665 names and addresses by the Detainee Parents Support Committee showed that most of the detainees are local leaders known to their immediate communities, and presumably to local security policemen.

The DPSC is convinced that the security forces have a list of people they want to detain, but that the national leaders who are not among the 38 UDF leaders facing charges of treason anticipated that they would be detained when the state of emergency came into operation and went into hiding.

But not all the nationally known leaders escaped the first sweeps by security police. National leaders already in

terned include Mr Ram Saloojee and Mr Ismael Momoniat, both executive members of the Transvaal Indian Congress, a UDF affiliate, and Mr Patrick Maphumane, an executive member of the UDF in the Transvaal.

The assumption that the security police have a list of people wanted for the detention is based on the speed with which the police processed people who were on buses intercepted by police on their return from a mass funeral in the Eastern Cape at the weekend.

Scrutiny by the DPSC of the list of detainees released to the press, as promised by the Commissioner of Police, General John Coetzee, indicates four major categories of detainees. Dr Max Coleman, chairman of the DPSC, said, "Dr Coleman, whose son, Ned, is among the detainees, defined local leaders in township civic associations and youth congresses as the 'prime target' of the security forces."

Of almost equal importance, however, are members of the Congress of South African Students. In Soweto ordinary members of Cosas as well as local leaders are reported to be among the detainees.

The third and fourth categories of detainees are trade unionists, thought to number about 15, and clergymen, some of whom are a leading role in mobilising blacks in the fight against apartheid and seeking to prevent intra-black violence between rival political movements. In the Eastern Cape alone, at least six clergymen have been detained.

The detainees are overwhelmingly blacks. They account for 583 of the 665 detainees. Geographically, the hardest area is the Eastern Cape, where 375 people have been detained.

Violence continued to erupt in the townships in spite of the emergency measures, with two deaths announced by police yesterday bringing the total to 10 since the emergency came into operation at the weekend. But police said yesterday that the number of violent incidents is already falling.

'Rebel held' in search of Nkomo's homes

From Andrew Meldrum
in Harare

Zimbabwe authorities have raided two houses of the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, seizing six legally registered guns from Bulawayo home on Tuesday and taking into custody 11 guards from his Harare house yesterday.

The Security Minister, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said security forces captured a rebel shot in a scuffle, prompting Mr Nkomo to flee Zimbabwe because he said his life was in danger from agents of Mr Robert Mugabe's party.

On Monday, Mr Nkomo attended a reception to mark the opening of the new parliament, and spoke jovially with Mr Mugabe and Mr Banana.

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly claimed that Mr Nkomo is an enemy of his government because he and his opposition Zapu party support the rebels. Mr Nkomo said after his homes were searched, "Zanu is behind this conspiracy to harm me. It is part of the campaign for a one-party state and they see me as the stumbling block."

Mr Nkomo claimed that the seizure of all his weapons and the arrest of the men guarding his house left him without any protection. He said the police officers were part of a plot to have him assassinated.

Following the raids on his homes, Mr Nkomo met President Canaan Banana for an hour.

In 1983, Mr Nkomo's house was searched and his chauffeur shot in a scuffle, prompting Mr Nkomo to flee Zimbabwe because he said his life was in danger from agents of Mr Robert Mugabe's party.

On Monday, Mr Nkomo attended a reception to mark the opening of the new parliament, and spoke jovially with Mr Mugabe and Mr Banana.

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly claimed that Mr Nkomo is an enemy of his government because he and his opposition Zapu party support the rebels. Mr Nkomo said after his homes were searched, "Zanu is behind this conspiracy to harm me. It is part of the campaign for a one-party state and they see me as the stumbling block."

Mr Nkomo claimed that the seizure of all his weapons and the arrest of the men guarding his house left him without any protection. He said the police officers were part of a plot to have him assassinated.

Following the raids on his homes, Mr Nkomo met President Canaan Banana for an hour.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cardinal calls for poll delay

THE leader of Uganda's Roman Catholic Church yesterday urged President Milton Obote to dissolve the government and postpone elections because of moves by rebellious army units to cut off the northern part of the country.

Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, in a letter sent to Ugandan newspapers, said that rebel troops had overpowered the army in one district and set up numerous roadblocks across the north.

He said that President Obote should allow formation of a broad-based caretaker government and postpone general elections until next year in the hope that the conflict would ease. Voter registration is to begin on Monday for an election that is to take place later this year.

My son, the Arab

A 51-year-old Israeli Jew ran away from home and assumed the identity of an Arab because his father kept shouting at him. Mr. Benz Hamous Shimoni said that he fled from his father's apartment at Bnei Brak, near Tel Aviv, four years ago to seek a new life.

He was working as a waiter in Arab East Jerusalem when his true identity became known through a photograph on a police bulletin board. — Reuter.

On trial

FORMER president Jafar Numairi's top aide, Baha Eddin Idris, will go on trial on Saturday charged with embezzlement and harming Sudan's economy and sovereignty, an official newspaper reported yesterday. Idris, who had been presidential affairs minister before Numairi was deposed in an army coup in April, was also accused of squandering public money. — Reuter.

Officers gaoled

TWO Spanish army officers were gaoled yesterday by a court martial in Saragossa for staging the mock firing squad execution of a village mayor to mark anti-semitic manoeuvres. More realistic court officials said. Captain Carlos Aleman and Lieutenant Jaime Iniguez will serve five and four months respectively in a military prison. — Reuter.

Odds still on

MACAO's punters will be able to place bets as usual after the Portuguese-run territory reverts to Chinese rule, a pro-Peking newspaper editor said yesterday. Li Pangchu, deputy general editor of the Macao Daily, told reporters that a Chinese official had assured him in Peking this month that gambling would be allowed to continue. — Reuter.

Activist gaoled

A SOVIET Jewish activist and member of an unofficial peace group has been arrested pending trial on hoaxism charges carrying a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment, a member of his family said in Moscow yesterday. Brodsky had been due to stand trial, but the case was postponed. — Reuter.

Flying ads

A PLANE trailing a banner advertising condoms will fly over beaches in New York beginning this weekend. Mr George Gori, an executive of the manufacturers, said that the advertisement is banned by radio and television. An estimated four million bathers would see the banner. — AP.

Sex course

A SHANGHAI magazine has inaugurated China's first course on sex education and 1,000 students are enrolled, the overseas edition of the People's Daily reported in Peking yesterday. — AP.

Nuclear-free plea

PRESIDENT Todor Zhivkov (below), of Bulgaria, said yesterday that the creation of a nuclear-free Balkan zone should be given top priority by governments in the area. Speaking at the end of a three-day official visit to Greece, Mr Zhivkov said that such a zone could be the first step towards a nuclear-free Europe. — Reuter.

GUARDIAN OFFER



WIDE LENS ATTACHMENT

Both photos were taken from the same position — one through a normal lens, the other with the Wide Lens Attachment. The difference is clear. The Lens Attachment, Japanese made by Sumagor, serves to extend the lens and converts a standard 50mm lens to a 21mm wide-angle while a 28mm wide-angle lens becomes virtually a 11mm fish-eye. The attachment doesn't interfere in any way with automatic or metering systems and fits virtually all known lenses. When ordering, state the filter thread of your lens (this should be marked inside the lens cap or if you have a filter the size will be marked on that). Otherwise measure your lens diameter in millimetres. One thread is included if you require more than one size. Extra threads are available at £2.50 each. The attachment is ideal for situations where you need to squeeze much into one picture eg. buildings, landscapes, groups.

Price: £35.50 (please add £1.50 towards handling and carriage costs). Please allow 14-21 days for delivery. The price includes VAT. Money is refundable on all goods on demand without question. Orders and enquiries should be sent to Guardian Wide Lens Offer, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1BL. Tel: (0322) 523116 for enquiries only.

Please send me: _____ Lens Attachment to £35.50 each

Thread Size: _____ Extra Thread to £2.50 each

Thread Size: _____

I enclose cheque/PO for £ _____ made payable to Guardian Wide Lens Offer (Please add £1.50 towards handling and carriage costs).

Or debit my Access/Visa No. _____

Signature: _____

MR/MRS/MISS _____

ADDRESS: _____

Box No. 85454

Balancing the books after the Cultural Revolution

From Jim Mann
in Peking

Wang Yushang, stooped, unshaven, and wearing baggy proletarian clothing, was rummaging recently through a pile of books at Peking's No 77 middle school when he came across a family photo album that had been seized by Red Guards from his house nearly two decades ago.

Opening the book, Mr Wang, aged 80, first trembled then burst into laughter. "This is me," he exclaimed, pointing to a picture of a barrel-chested man in his thirties, stylishly dressed in a double-breasted Western suit. "These are my two younger sisters. These are my two older brothers. They are all dead now."

Feverishly, he kept hunting, and within a few minutes he had uncovered the baby book he and his wife once kept for their first

daughter, including a silk-enclosed sample of her first baby hair. He also found more lost albums, with his wedding picture and 19th-century pictures of his grandparents.

The books Mr Wang found were among 70,000 volumes put on display from last week to help Peking residents locate and reclaim materials seized from their homes during the Cultural Revolution.

The display fills eight white-walled classrooms at the school. There are histories of the imperial dynasties and records of China's natural disasters, encyclopedias, dictionaries, books of poetry, pictures of jade seals and hand-written Buddhist sutras.

Many of the volumes taken from people's homes were destroyed, but some were saved and kept in warehouses. These the officials are now trying to return to their original owners.

"If a person can reclaim 30 per cent of his books, we consider that very good," said Mr Zhang Zhiyuan, director of the office for goods ransacked during the Cultural Revolution.

This is the second time that Mr Zhang's staff of 10 has put such books on display. On the first occasion, last August, officials brought out about 100,000 volumes, and 32,000 were reclaimed.

The Guangming daily reported last week that there were still 170,000 books, paintings, calligraphy scrolls and pictures in Peking that officials were trying to return to their owners.

Zhang and his aides estimate that between 800 and 1,000 families from Peking's western district will come to the school before the week is out to search for lost books.

Many of those who come are very old. One, Mr Wu Tuman, said he was 102, a former art professor, and a specialist on ancient Chinese porcelain.

Other, younger Peking residents come looking for the books taken from parents or grandparents who have died.

Not everyone is lucky. "This was my stamp collection," said a middle-aged woman with tears in her eyes. She showed authorities a well-bound book from which all the stamps had been ripped out.

Mr Wang, a tax collector in pre-revolutionary China, now bespectacled and painfully emaciated, said he is why it has taken so long to return the books. Mr Zhang said, "Without the correction of the wrong political line, such a loss could not be condoned." — Los Angeles Times.

By official Chinese accounts, the Cultural Revolution ended after the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976. Asked why it has taken so long to return the books, Mr Zhang said, "Without the correction of the wrong political line, such a loss could not be condoned." — Los Angeles Times.

Mr Wang, a tax collector in pre-revolutionary China, now bespectacled and painfully emaciated, said he is why it has taken so long to return the books. Mr Zhang said, "Without the correction of the wrong political line, such a loss could not be condoned." — Los Angeles Times.

Mr Wang, a tax collector in pre-revolutionary China, now bespectacled and painfully emaciated, said he is why it has taken so long to return the books. Mr Zhang said, "Without the correction of the wrong political line, such a loss could not be condoned." — Los Angeles Times.

Mr Wang, a tax collector in pre-revolutionary China, now bespectacled and painfully emaciated, said he is why it has taken so long to return the books. Mr Zhang said, "Without the correction of the wrong political line, such a loss could not be condoned." — Los Angeles Times.

Mr Wang, a tax collector in pre-revolutionary China, now bespectacled and painfully emaciated, said he is why it has taken so long to return the books. Mr Zhang said, "Without the correction of the wrong political line, such a loss could not be condoned." — Los Angeles Times.

DECISIONS.

In 1984 when the semiconductor market was buoyant, did you make the wrong move, or no move?

DECISIONS.

In 1984 our client had the confidence and forethought to plan for growth through controlled capital and R&D investment.

DECISIONS.

That's why in 1985 when others are retrenching, this company is still committed to growth, recruitment and the future.

Semiconductor Engineers This is your decisive moment.

Our client, one of the world's leading multinational manufacturers of integrated circuits, is known for decades of commitment to the UK market, financial strength, technical capability and stringent quality. With a strong belief in future growth, they now wish to strengthen their **PRODUCT ENGINEERING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE** teams in Southern England.

The positions range from engineers with the potential to grow through the company, to seasoned professionals bringing programme managing abilities to supervising a group of engineers and technicians.

You will be working on a wide range of linear and digital technologies including bipolar, CMOS, Linear and Advanced Low Power Shottky.

You will be joining either a manufacturing or development environment, interfacing with planning, product marketing and customers, part of an international business using an impressive on-line communications system with the opportunity for world-wide travel.

It is essential that you have a deep interest in integrated circuits with the technical knowledge

to provide speedy solutions to technical problems. To be considered you will need a degree in electronics or physics with 3-7 years relevant experience. Your background could be in product or process engineering, test engineering, applications or design. You must be a self-starter, persuasive with good communication skills and the ability to multiply between activities.

For the right people our client is offering up to £18,000 p.a. plus an impressive benefits package which includes pension, life assurance, private health care, profit share plan and generous relocation expenses.

These are exceptional career opportunities for engineers with the ability and personality to progress in a dynamic environment, where every encouragement will be given to progress your professional skills. We would also be interested to hear from engineers in related disciplines.

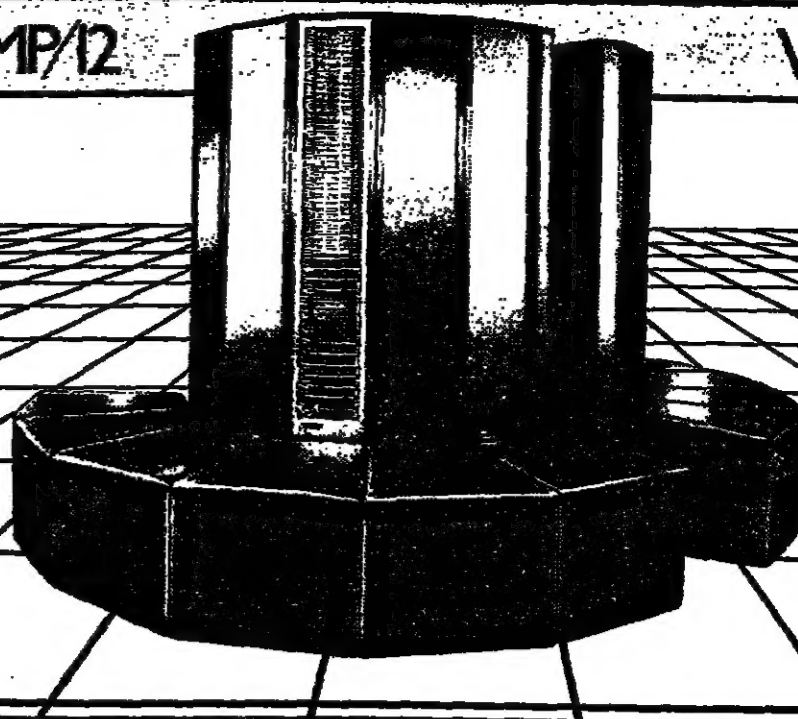
Please send full CV in the first instance to David Miller, Managing Director, quoting reference A11588, at Robert Marshall Advertising Limited, 44 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7DJ.

ROBERT MARSHALL ADVERTISING LIMITED

44 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7DJ
Telephone: 01-836 0381

CRAY X-MP/12

VAX 8600



A MAJOR EXPANSION OF COMPUTING POWER

If you want to find out more - just pick up the phone

Later this year BP Exploration will be taking delivery of a CRAY X-MP/12. This will be added to a considerable, clustered VAX installation and terminal network which is a heavy user of graphics, with future plans for a large number of technical workstations.

System users include geophysicists, petroleum engineers, cartographers, accountants, planners and personnel staff.

A large number of data base applications covering our entire range of technical and commercial activities are either in place or under development.

BP Exploration offices throughout the world use many of the applications which we've developed here in London.

To continue this fascinating work at this exciting time, we require the following people:

HEAD OF USER SUPPORT

We are seeking someone to supervise a newly formed group responsible for support and advice to the users of all the computers and the network of distributed peripherals and workstations. The group will be required to provide pro-active advice to users requiring computing facilities as well as being a focus for users' operational queries and problems.

You should have a degree in computing science or other numerate discipline with at least 10 years' experience involving the use of VAX or CRAY computers, terminals and graphics devices.

SYSTEMS SUPPORT PROGRAMMERS

CRAY Operating System Support
Initially, you would be working with CRAY staff with the intention of ultimately taking over responsibility for

the CRAY Operating System. We expect a degree in computing science or other numerate discipline followed by at least 3 years' experience with COS or other main-frame operating system at an assembler level. You will be expected to work closely with VAX/VMS staff with particular reference to VAX station software.

CRAY Front End System Support

Initially, you would be working with CRAY staff with the intention of ultimately taking over responsibility for the support of the CRAY Front End Software running on VAX/VMS computers. So you'll be expected to work closely with other VAX/VMS and COS staff and should have a degree in computer science or other numerate discipline followed by at least 3 years' VMS experience, together with at least 1 year concurrent CRAY experience.

USER SUPPORT CONSULTANT

Reporting to the head of User Support, this position involves acting as an interface between systems software staff and the users. You will assist the latter to gain maximum benefit from the new installation and will become involved in enhancing and implementing graphics capabilities. You must be a numerate graduate preferably with experience of VMS and graphics. Some knowledge of COS is required but local expertise will be available and suitable further training provided. An ability to relate to users' problems and requirements based on experience as a user is also essential.

APPLICATIONS CONSULTANTS

We are looking for several people who can co-ordinate the use and support of applications (on VAX,

CRAY and technical workstations) in the areas of graphics, contouring and petroleum engineering. You should be a numerate graduate with at least 5 years' in-depth experience in one of these areas, able to communicate effectively with both users and computer staff.

OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR

You would be responsible for the operation of the VAX and CRAY hardware, their environment and physical security.

We are looking for someone with relevant operating experience, including supervision, who will be expected to develop operating procedures and ensure that they are implemented. Other activities will include operation of such system functions as accounting, back-up and data-archiving.

Salaries offered are extremely attractive and associated benefits include non-contributory pension and relocation assistance to the London area where appropriate.

For a frank, informal discussion on the role you could play in this major expansion programme, ring our consultants, Deansgate Management Services on 01-836 4466 and talk directly to our Line Manager, between 5pm and 7.30pm on Thursday 25th, Friday 26th, or Monday 29th July, reversing the charges as necessary.

Alternatively if your holiday commitments force you to miss the 'phone in', for an application form or further information please write, quoting ref. C06, to: Susan Sklar, Recruitment Branch, The British Petroleum Company p.l.c., Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 9BL.



BP Exploration Company Limited

BP is an equal opportunity employer



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON COMPUTER CENTRE

The University of London Computer Centre provides batch and keyboard services to over 5000 users in universities and research establishments throughout the United Kingdom. It is equipped with an Amdahl 470V/8 (IBM-compatible) and Cray-1S supercomputer. Widespread access to the facilities at the Centre is provided by means of packet-switched networks. Applications are invited for the following posts:

USER SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Programmer Analyst (Allocation and Control) (US 85/4)

The User Support Department is the main interface between users and the computer service. It provides advisory, documentation and user education services. The Department also supports a wide range of compilers, graphics and applications packages and libraries.

A Programmer Analyst is required to join the team dealing with the administration of the computer resources at the Centre. The work includes day-to-day running of the allocation and control schemes, monitoring the usage of all resources, responsibility for aspects of data security at the Centre and technical liaison with users and institution representatives. As part of the general user support services some contribution will be expected in the areas of technical documentation, user education and advisory. Graduates or postgraduates with programming experience in a high level language would be preferred.

Salary will be commensurate with age, relevant qualifications and experience within the range £5,800 to £12,150 (under review) plus London Allowance of £1,233.

NETWORKS & COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

Section Head (NC 85/3)

The Networks and Communications Department is involved in an ambitious programme for the development of front-end facilities (packet switching, protocol conversion and network interfaces to main frames) and the implementation under MVS of the academic community's high level protocols (for job submission, file transfer, mail and terminal access). Plans are being made for enhanced capabilities using high bandwidth local and wide-area network technologies and for the eventual transition to ISO protocols.

There is a vacancy in the Networks and Communications Department for a Section Head to lead a number of development activities. Applicants should have technical skills in areas relevant to the Department's work and the necessary project management capabilities. Academic qualifications to degree level are required.

Salary will be commensurate with age, relevant qualifications and experience within the range £14,135 to £17,705 (under review) plus London Allowance of £1,233.

Applications for the above two posts will close three weeks after publication of this advertisement.

Further details and application forms are available from the Deputy Secretary U.L.C.C. 20 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1DZ. Telephone 01-405 8400.

ASSISTANT TO CHAIRMAN/M.D. (Qualified Solicitor)

Main Board opportunity within 2 years.

Responsibilities:

- I. Contract law inc. International (Labour & Business).
- II. Acquisitions.
- III. Developing & implementing Corporate Policies.
- IV. Implementing Board Decisions.
- V. Support M.D.'s role in his absence.

Salary and terms and conditions of employment entirely dependant on age and experience.

Apply in writing to: The Chairman's Office, Eurolink Group Ltd, 56 Old Steine, Brighton, BN1 1NH.

EUROLINK • GROUP • LIMITED

ARELS-FELCO Felco

The Association for Recognised English Language Teaching Establishments in Britain

GENERAL SECRETARY

The General Secretary is the Chief Executive of ARELS-FELCO, the professional association for English language schools and organisations which have been recognised by the British Council.

The General Secretary is responsible for the administration of the Association, for the promotion of its interests at home and abroad and for maintaining an organisation giving professional service and support to its 170 members. It is expected that the successful applicant will start in February or March 1986.

We are looking for someone with relevant management experience and possibly knowledge of TEFL. Fluency and imagination are required as is the ability to foster harmonious relationships and lead by inspiration.

Further details from the Chairman, ARELS-FELCO, 125 High Holborn, London WC1V 6QD. Tel: (01) 242 3138.

PROJECT MANAGER

219-220K, Car, Home, Own
High flyer 30+, BSc, with good electronics project management / business planning experience gained in commercial or defence or communications environment to be responsible for new and existing electronics Control Console Projects. 1250 Applicants, 0282-28215, Enquiries 04254-70274 Agt.

Commission Agent

calling on powerline outside required to handle new product for the tourist, London & Thames Valley area. Ring Roger Ash on 0742 46260 during office hours and evening charges.

SKI SHOP AT HARRODS

EXPERIENCED STAFF to sell ski clothing and equipment, commencing 10th August until end February. Phone to arrange interview on 01-581 2038.

COURSES

BACK TO BUSINESS COURSE FOR WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT

- Commences 18th September 1985
- 12-week 12-month course
- No fees payable
- Students are given stipend
- Places available NOW

Telephone or write to: John McGee (01-937 5007) Richmond Adult and Community College, Cliffe Road, Twickenham, Middlesex TW1 4LT.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone: LONDON 01-278 2332 MANCHESTER 061-832 7200

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

The present Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association retires on 31st August 1985, and applications are invited for the post.

The person appointed will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Association, and will also act as Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Federation of Great Britain. He/She will be required to take up duties as soon as possible after appointment.

Applicants should have organising and administrative experience. Experience in the sport of SWIMMING, in the field of Education and/or post-school sport and recreation desirable.

The salary will be within the range £12,500 / £18,500 according to age, experience and qualifications. Further particulars and Application Form may be obtained from:

The Secretary, Amateur Swimming Association, Harold Fern House, Derby Square, Loughborough LE11 6AD, Leics.

Closing date for applications is 24th August 1985.

Head of International Division

Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a progressive business organisation with 2,500 member companies, needs a widely experienced trade promotion specialist to head up its international division.

- Responsibilities will include:
- Organisation of export promotion work (MCCI takes 10 trade missions abroad each year).
 - Running a busy export/import information and advice service.
 - Formulating international trade policy; and
 - Overseeing the work of MCCI's export documentation department.

The division has a staff of 10 and services eight trade committees. Naturally foreign travel and the ability to represent the Chamber and its members at the highest levels form an important part of the job. Ideally candidates should be in their 30s, possess drive, an outgoing personality, relevant degree and experience of international trade. Fluency in French or German is essential.

In return MCCI offers a competitive salary and benefits package (including car).

Applications with CV (stating current salary) to: Mr. Bono Thomas, Head of Administration, MCCI, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M60 7JL.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry

MCCI



Pictures at the Skin Two club by GRAHAM TURNER

The search for fresh material is taking a new generation of designers into some pretty strange areas. Sarah Mower walks warily in their wake

Rubber solution

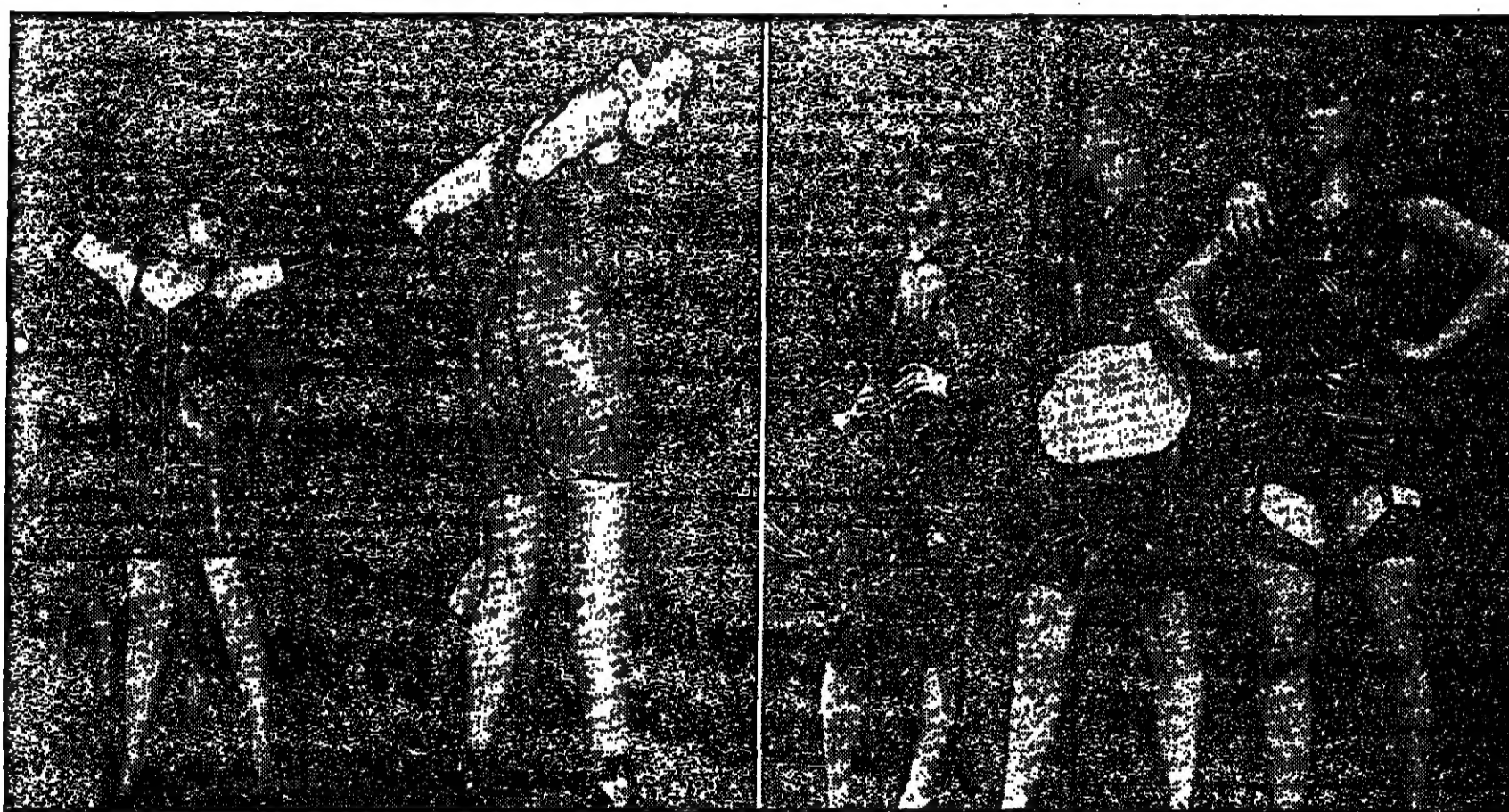
AT 11.30 last Thursday night in a club on Old Road Street a congregation of all sexes met to view the clothes of a new generation of designers who work exclusively in rubber. The members of the club, Skin Two, are, I was assured in advance, "very friendly, nice people," but that didn't help much with the trepidation. How would it be to set foot in a world where fashion meets fetish and everyone might be more than a little peculiar?

Standing shoulder to shoulder in the packed and steamy space were young women in backless and bottomless dresses held together only by straps, young men showing their puny legs in leather hot pants, macho men clanking with studs and chains, middle-aged couples dressed to the nines, and a particularly spry older gentleman in a suit, fedora, turtle necked shirt with a camelia pinned to it, and very high heeled black boots.

I needn't have worried. Everyone chatted and looked at each other, drinking halves of lager and saying "Excuse me" and "Sorry" when they tried to squeeze past. To complete the cosy atmosphere, three girls in identical uniforms, perhaps hotel receptionists, slipped in and settled down with their handbags at the front to enjoy the show.

Taking part were Daniel James of Hyper Hyper, Karen Storey and Dave Edmond of Pure Sex at Kensington Market, Krystina Kitais of Ectomorph, and Kim West, who sells at Western Styling, also in Kensington Market.

Truth to tell, their designs, seen en masse, have little shock value. We saw more bare back dresses, and other fastenings by tight lacing from hem to neck. There were rubber jodhpurs, macs, leggings, bras, capes, fish-tail skirts, tottering about on ridiculous high heels, the models looked ungainly rather than erotic, and proceedings perked up considerably once the obvious S&M references



were over and we saw rubber worked into jolly fringed cowgirl jackets and dresses (Kim West) and fluted dresses (Krystina Kitais). There is, of course, nothing new about rubberwear. In the past it's been produced by secretive firms and sold through catalogues to please goodness - I know - who's special tastes. The difference now is that young designers, working on a wave of increasing acceptability, are selling quite openly to a clientele who are more interested in trendiness than deviant sexuality. Even the ladies at Vogue have thought it proper to introduce their readers to rubber frocks.

The new designers stress an over-riding interest in experimentation with a fresh material rather than a desire to outrage public decency. "To me, rubber has never been controversial," claims Daniel James. "I just wanted to see something happen with it. It's a natural product and it looks like nothing else." Krystina Kitais doesn't deny the risqué image of her work, admitting, "I still have problems when I tell people I use rubber; they associate it with S&M and they can't visualise it any other way. Rubber has an aesthetic quality and unique properties. I like the way it moulds the body but doesn't constrict

it. I'm using it as I would any other fashion material." Kim West, too, is aiming to take rubber beyond taboo. "I'd like to make it clear that I don't disapprove of the club scene, but I'm - or - abstaining from the fetish thing now. I just think rubber is an interesting fabric. It doesn't have to be skin-tight - you can cut it so it falls like silk - better than silk." Whatever the designers' intentions, the response has been an almost overwhelming demand from their customers. And whatever their disclaimers, there are still those - prudes and feminists alike - who will take alarm at the move of classic "porno-

graphy" iconography into mainstream fashion. Grace Lau, a scientific photographer who also works on Skin Two magazine protests: "There are a lot of feminists involved in this. I am one myself. I don't see how women can object - after all, the scenario is men being dominated by women. You have to be strong. I've been through the dungaree phase and at the moment I like to dress like this. It's a matter of choice. When I dress up I feel free, liberated. I enjoy the fact that it turns men on. I only do it in the right circumstances. I don't want to provoke a reaction from Mr Average."

Ms X, a freelance journalist and a feminist who isn't involved in the club scene, found herself buying a Daniel James rubber dress some months back, and has so far remained uncorrupted by it. She says her £25 was an investment in enjoyment and a good few laughs.

"Men I'd known for years looked at me in a whole new way. I went to a concert with an old friend, and when I took my coat off, he nearly fainted. What I like is that it makes me feel safe - they can look, but there's no way they can get into that dress!"

The comic bits come with the ritual of getting the dress

on, and caring for it. "You have to make sure you're completely dry, then cover yourself with talcum powder and then inch it on," she explains.

"Then, it's a squirt of Miss Dior behind the ears and out with the Mr Sheen - you have to stand there and polish yourself up! It's really very silly and not at all erotic."

Those who remain unconvinced of the savouriness or "soundness" of the rubber trend should perhaps remind themselves that this is only the latest borrowing from "dubious" sources in the history of fashion. Who remembers the "kinky" boots of the Sixties, and who would now raise an eyebrow at a woman who wears a pair of high heeled leather boots in the street? And surely the affectation of combat jackets and other military, or the wearing of Baby Doll frills and flouzees is no less ideologically dodgy?

As Krystina Kitais points out: "Rubber is now something on the periphery of fashion and fetishism. The sexual allure of it is still highly taboo. But eventually it will lose that - look what happened to leather. No designer would doubt the validity of using leather now; the associations have gone."

Doubtless, for the devotees of Skin Two, and for others who take rubber very seriously, its potency will remain. In the meanwhile, fashion gives the rest of us the chance to dress a bit camp around and have a bit of a joke with self imagery - and where's the harm in that?

Ectomorph (Krystina Kitais) from Quasmodomo, 239 King's Road, London SW3.

Kim West from Western Styling, Kensington High Street, London W8.

Daniel James, Hyper Hyper, Kensington High Street, London W8.

Pure Sex, Kensington Market, Oasys, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Prices £20 upwards.

Jose Manser dips into the new Habitat catalogue, designed with city slickers in mind

Up from the country, rarin' to go to town

IF YOU took last year's Habitat catalogue to heart, your home is likely to be sporting the Country look: pine, oak and ash furniture from the 1985 Quaker range, and great baskets of dried flowers.

Well, here's news for you. The 1986 catalogue is due out at the end of August, and this year its emphasis is on City Living. Not that the Country look is abandoned. Rest easy in your mullin-draped pine four-poster. All the country props are very much present in this new catalogue, and available in the stores. It's simply that Habitat, wizards of the market place that they are, have devised another, alternative way of life for the country, never liked it anyway, or want to bring a bit of city slickery to a suburban maisonette.

City Living, an almost unalloyed harmony of black, white, grey and chrome, is essentially chic, sophisticated and based around a furniture range called Strasse. Design-conscious will have no difficulty in tracing this range's antecedents back to Josef Hoffmann. Oris (Habitat's) is excellent, but the pedigree is excellent, and the look most satisfactorily reflects a Secessionist influence which has been felt in the design world for some time and which

now, thanks to Habitat, is sweeping into the High Street. The tables, sideboard and curved-back chairs of the Strasse collection are all in black stained wood and so is a complementary bentwood chair called Tivoli which might well have emerged from the Thonet workshops in that same fecund, turn-of-century period. These main elements are augmented by chromed or matt black lamps, elegantly attenuated vases (the vase having come into its own as an ornament rather than just a receptacle for flowers), and of course fabrics and bed linen. The bed linen - in such colourways as palest yellow and grey with a narrow black line, or grey and white with fine red piping, or white on white - is particularly successful.

Habitat, as its name implies, is its own world. The 20 catalogue pages devoted to City Living are packed with the most inspiring suggestions for its exploitation and arrangement, with a whole sub-strata of glasses (new flutes with simple etched patterns), china, and cutlery drawn into the skillfully woven web.

What a relief, then, to let Habitat do the thinking. For that's what it amounts to. This farsightedly clever piece of marketing (to be repeated in ensuing catalogues, I understand, until they run out of "looks") is



Main items in Habitat's City Living range clockwise from top left: chromed steel solar lamp, floor £49.95, table £39.95; sideboard £249; bentwood chair (Tivoli) £22.50; stained ash and beech chairs with whitelgrey check fabric seat covers, £79; dining table £249.

a most useful customer service. If my dream of a studio apartment in New York were to come true next month, I'd waste no time in pouncing the streets searching for furniture and accoutrements, but choose the whole lot in half an hour flat from the City Living pages of this new catalogue. I wouldn't end up with a place

which was pushing out the farthest frontiers of design, but one which was coherent, got together, and stylish down to the last detail.

This spotlighting of a style and its skilful portrayal is a major Habitat strength and one on which they are wisely capitalising. Those of us who do not have the time, the incli-

nation, or perhaps most important, the confidence to design strong and successful interiors, are finding it seductively easy to rely on the Habitat catalogue for guidance; not necessarily to achieve a total City Living odyssey, but to give our existing rooms a rejuvenating boost with some of its components. Habitat's other major strength is its chairman, Habitat/Mothercare is big business now. Last year's turnover was £446,733,000, and the France chain of book and record stores in France was recently drawn into the retailing empire. Nevertheless, Terence Conran, who sits triumphantly on top of this bulky heap (as well as being involved in development and publishing companies), probably keeps a closer watch on its detailed workings than any other business man in a similarly strong position.

City Living was launched to the press yesterday in the glamorous but mildly incongruous setting of Claridge's ballroom which Sir Terence had earlier been invited by his staff to sanction. He took one look, yelled a horrified: "Chauffeurs! Cover them up immediately!" and departed. So these anachronistic artefacts were duly swathed in fabric for the occasion, proving that no detail is too insignificant for his attention.

Style file



SOME fashion fanatics believe there's an art to wearing clothes well, but for others, being swathed in a Fiancee or Renou, even if it is a cotton T-shirt, is the all-important thing - perhaps it's as near as they'll ever get to owning the real thing.

Many major London galleries caught on to the idea of printing a sample of the work currently on show on to T-shirts and sweatshirts as a way of expanding sales in their shops normally limited to publications, posters and postcards. Renou, Degas,

Picasso and Elizabeth Frink T-shirts are among those printed in the past and a David Hockney T-shirt will be available to coincide with the Hockney Paints The Stage exhibition starting at the Hayward on August 1.

But as long ago as the 1930s artists were designing prints to be used in clothing and shows here is a scarf designed by leading British artist, Patrick Heron, who is showing a retrospective exhibition at the Barbican Art Gallery until September 1.

The silk erpe-de-chine scarf was designed by Heron when he was 14 in 1924 and manufactured by his father's firm Cresta Silks.

And instant art to wear was produced last Spring at the Paris Biennale where New York artist Keith Haring painted straight on to a plain white T-shirt worn by models which were then taken off and sold to an eager if gullible audience for £1,000 each. - I hope they didn't run in the wash.

GILLIAN BOWE

Sylvia Steele drops in on a specialist boutique that prides itself on its ability to keep in shape

Contour lines

IN retailing to move from a general drapery shop to an exclusive, specialist boutique in South Molton Street in the West End with a Royal Warrant to boot represents a radical change in style.

It was one June Kenton always meant to make. When she left school, at 17, she helped in her family's three ladies' outfitters in North London. She was usually assigned to the hosiery counter but even then much preferred corsetry, an unusual taste for a young girl in the 1950s.

When she married in 1962 June and her husband, Harold, opened their own shop in Market Row, Brixton. They were both North Londoners determined to stand on their own feet even if it meant moving south of the Thames where they could afford premises.

"We worked very very hard," June recalls. Within two years they had expanded into three adjacent shops.

In 1964 the Kentons moved to Croydon and opened a second shop there. When the Whitgift Centre was built in 1970 they took a new shop upstairs close to Marks and Spencer. This shop was called Contour and realised June's ambition to sell corsetry and swimsuits together with lingerie offering a proper fitting and alteration service.

Then in 1977 the owner of the former Coast Boutique in Hans Road beside Harrods retired and Contour came to Knightsbridge.

With their specialist business established, the Kentons sold their original shops and devoted themselves to their corsetry.

The business seemed complete but unexpectedly in 1982 June heard that Mrs Sident, owner of Rigby & Peller in South Molton Street and holder of the Royal Warrant, also wished to retire.

She decided to buy the business because Rigby & Peller had the last made-to-measure corsetry workshop in London and she was determined to keep it going. Although all three shops offer an alteration service, only Rigby & Peller has the made-to-measure workshop which employs seven specialist corsetry makers. Between them the shops can fit any woman, regardless of her size.

After having had three lumpectomies herself, June Kenton appreciates the needs of mastectomy patients. Every shape and size of prosthesis is always kept in stock in all three branches. June has experienced first hand the anguish women (and sometimes their husbands) can suffer after this operation, especially when the appliance officer in the hospital where she was treated has failed to give the patient the correct fitting prosthesis.

June insists on finding the perfect bra first and then the prosthesis. Among the wide range of bras and bras which she always stocks styles which are suitable for mastectomy patients and have special fast-drying swim pads. She wants a woman to wear a swimsuit because she likes it and feels good and not because it is the only one in the shops that she can wear.

At least three manufacturers deliver extra fabric with their ranga enabling the wearer to have a mastectomy. As open heart surgery comes more common, demand for high frons swimsuits to cover the scar is increasing. June has lost 100lb and a skirt, a swimsuit with a skirt, is ex-

Swimming can aid that but a woman must be a competent swimmer.

Styles for long bodied women, even stood mothers and G-string - two interesting numbers - murdering who subathe top? Azaria, a regular stock anyamp site in can be altered and was found fit, one can be of forensic measure.

Rigby & Peller's (Seventh Day the first floor, 177, freed after the workrooms - the changes Queen's corsetry in a dingy old where they will in their tent basque to go und - never been white wedding dress on case the satin bra of try by leading the proportions - experts since the last 30 years the Chamber has undertaken the changes. Now floral print - in the fabric, legal authorities boning and lace-making counter-guards are almost larger busts, of small size bras, DD cups. Proper Koron, insists, from puberty on few women wear size bra and in the backache, and the fidelity that good can bring.

SAINT LAURENT
rue gauche

135 New Bond Street, W1

35 Brompton Road, SW2

MENS SA
Starts Saturday 2

July 1985

GUARDIAN BOOKS

Beaton's quest for betterment

Emma Tennant on a pungent suave



Cecil Beaton, by Hugo Vickers (Weidenfeld, £18.95).

ON THE cover of this authoritative biography of the polymath, Beaton is a posed snap of the subject, in a coat that walked out of a Lancet or a Fragonard, taking the cast along too; exquisite eighteenth century faces pause in mock pastoral under the armpit; along either shoulder lie the sylvan glades and sharp-focus leaves of painted foliage; while a Roman bust on a plinth receives the divided attention of the meteoric scene, his eyes determinedly facing the camera.

We look at him, and are aware that with anyone else the extravagant pose (one finger in the plaster-cast ear, at a snarl, a look for the eye, but set on the back of the head, which faces us) would seem silly, or simply pretentious. With Beaton, as he became clear and again in this excellent and moving biography, the pretence illuminates the reality beneath. Superficiality, of which Beaton was most regularly accused — and of which he accused himself as often, in his endless search for betterment, for greater profundity — was his oblique method of showing things as they, sometimes, are.

The "sometimes" of Beaton's life and art is worth remembering here. Sometimes, in this quest for betterment, a raw ambition got the better of him, as when attempts at the most blatant kind were made to push poor Mrs Be-

ton into High Society, tips and whippers to the Times Court Pages, guest-lists supplied, sisters Nancy and Baba the guinea-pigs for the first society photographs, and the hopes for a good marriage.

Born in 1904, growing up in Edwardian England, dragged in the weeds of its snobbery and complacency to the River Avon, the country-house parties where butlers carried out tea under the monkey-puzzle tree and Barrie's Fairies were in the rushes at the bottom of the garden, Beaton jumped in head first and floated down with the rest of them.

Sometimes, too, his manner was putting-off, a contemporary recalled, of Beaton's first acquaintances: "Very soon they deeply resented his arrogant, almost insolent, carelessness." Soon they said "Can I stand any more of this pungent suave watching me? Yet most of the time Beaton met people, and put his mark on the world by making it a theatrical place — or, in his war photographs, when there was no need of theatre and the horrors of the world glared out from his lens, straight on, simple, pathetic — this complicated, contradictory man was kind, thoughtful and pleased with the happiness of others.

Sometimes, it's true, Beaton seemed incapable of finding happiness for himself. Yet most of the time Peter Watson, whose watery features and slanting eyes inspired the love of many of the world of exciting strangers and a desire to despair for nine years.

But how he worked. Portraits of Dietrich, the Sittels, the first Royal Licensées, and it was always his or her Royal Likeness that Beaton was so anxious to keep, then Doris Castles, with the million pound bank and Lady Diana Cooper as six beautiful nuns together. And his next great love, Garbo.

How much this famous love affair, here described in full for the first time, failed or succeeded, is difficult to judge. It belongs to the frontier of sexuality, and for that reason holds its fascination. Garbo, on meeting Beaton, remarked that if she were a young man there'd be no limit to the things she'd do to him, and then proceeded to do them (the affair was intensely physical); and sometimes not to Beaton's approval, as on the occasion of Garbo's arrival in the apartment, astriding Queen Christina who goes to pull shut the "mustard-yellow velvet curtains without any preamble of a feminine kind."

There was another frontier too, where secrecy and publicity meet, and in this way no two people could have been drawn more disastrously to each other. Garbo hid Beaton's "passport photographs" of her and sent them against her will into the world. For the world, whether it was his Edwardian or his modern, was his Lady, or the world of his house in Wiltshire, where his mother looked after him and lived to the end — or the world of exciting strangers and a desire to despair for nine years.



William Golding

Golding's Egypt

by P. H. Newby

An Egyptian Journal, by William Golding (Faber, £12.95).

THERE is no lack of books about Egypt but few writers have been there with the idea of writing a personal journal for publication. This is the usual travel book. It is more random. Even the antiquities are treated dismissively and as for history, well not much is made of it, certainly not as much as is made of the small boat Golding and his wife travelled in up the Nile. The Hani often excreted a quarter of a mile of black smoke and his propeller shaft hammered away at the bearings as they went. They were accompanied by a crew of five and a dragon-boat. This sounds very grand, but what a Nobel Laureate, 72 years of age, and his wife are entitled to. But it was not grand at all. The two toilets did not work, it was February, there was fog, the nights were cold, there was no heating and for long stretches nothing to look at.

What lay beyond could not be seen, not even the Pyramids, because the Hani was so low in the water. Naturally Golding wondered whether the insights and profound thoughts that should be filling out his journal would ever come.

They never do, quite, but what does come is a focus, a lot of brick yards, sugar refineries, barges loaded with limestone and hordes of healthy, jolly children quite different from the backstreet beggars of years ago. It is a concentration about talking to ordinary people, a little put out that he cannot find any really poor fellow, and he is quite rude about Nefertiti. One structure that he does not see is the pyramid at Meidum, largely because a lot of it collapsed soon after it was built.

Ever since Herodotus foreigners have been throwing up their hands at the Egyptians and their way of life in spite of revolution, the spread of Marxist ideas and a revival of religious fervour there is no widespread belief that life can be changed for the better, and Golding throws up his hands on several occasions, notably when a story unfolds that takes us back to the good old days.

It tells of treasure from the tombs. A certain Hassan Fahy, member of a once princely family, dreamed of improving the quality of rural dwellings and rediscovered the art of building with expensive wooden rafters but with arches of sun-baked brick. The Government had decreed that the Gournawis, a group of famished nomads, should be rehoused near the Theban hills, should be rehoused.

Financially there was no problem but the scheme came to very little because of the unreliability of contractors and sabotage, probably by the Gournawis who did not want to leave their squalid houses where there was always the chance of picking up the bones. So Fahy went off to New Mexico where they took to the mud brick arch at once.

And so with the Institution for the Multiplication of Mango and Olive Trees. This was another venture that did not get off the ground. Its European director and Egyptian assistant had established the practicality of growing up to a million olive trees and establishing a big new industry. Now they were giving up because of bureaucratic obstruction.

In spite of a couple of Egyptian essays and The Scorpion God, Golding has given the impression that Greece speaks to him more clearly than Egypt, but it seems that he has been fascinated by the Nile valley since boyhood. There are places where Greece and Egypt come together. Oxyrhynchus, being one of them. Here mounds of papyrus scraps have been found, a lot bearing Greek writing, and this knowledge set his young imagination racing. One carried a fragment from the Sayings of Christ. So he would go there and find papyrus fragments for himself.

But he never did, not even on this trip. There would have been nothing to see but the sandy waste that Oxyrhynchus now is and all Egypt would be but for the Nile. Golding sees deeper and wanders to even remoter times. He has such a sense of the geological past that, reclining in the Ham, he is floating above the Grand Canyon this part of Africa was above the five successive Niles that flowed from south to north.

The vision does not quite relate to the rest of the book which is a true response to the country of today. There are a lot of good photographs, most of them by the author himself. One that is obviously not shows him in a capacious knitted jumper and peaked cap, every inch the one-time naval officer he is.

August Penguins

Never sharper. Never funnier. Never more ferocious.

KINGSLEY AMIS

on brilliant, biting form with

STANLEY AND THE WOMEN

"Beautifully written... this is Amis père at his best"

— Anthony Burgess

£2.50

PAUL THEROUX'S DOCTOR SLAUGHTER

"Glimpses of a maniac's mind"

£1.95

James Buchan A PARISH OF RICH WOMEN

A Contemporary Thriller

"Horror and pity shimmer through James Buchan's brisk style"

— The Times

£2.95

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala TO WHOM SHE WILL

Now published for the first time in the UK

£2.95

ELMORE LEONARD

GIVE YOUR READING SOME MUSCLE.

LaBRAVA

Read Leonard's latest GUNZ in paperback

PETER TOWNSEND THE POSTMAN OF NAGASAKI

"He conveys, without rhetoric, what nuclear weapons do to human lives"

— New Statesman

£1.95

Give the grouse a break

50

Merits of ferrets

The Complete Book of Ferrets by Val Forster and Nicholas Brown (Pelham, £9.95).

FERRETS are bloodthirsty, restless, pink-eyed, prone to heat-stroke, foot-rot and baldness. They dislike the bread and milk they are usually fobbed off with, cannot digest a vegetarian diet. Some of their near relatives like the wolverine and ratel, or honey badger (guard your testicles!), are beyond the pale.

They also sink as any felines or mustelids will do when cooped up, a fact strongly conveyed to me when I briefly shared a room in Bangalore with two ornamental leopards in a tea chest. And their sex life, in which the jill is apt to get badly scruffed, verges on frenzy.

There are those however who do, including the authors of this comprehensive book which covers everything from the ferret's domesticated origins (circa 400 B.C. as snakes and reptiles) to the ailments and the bleepers for keeping track of them in war.

The merits of ferrets, their genes mixed inextricably with the wild polecat, are lyrically listed. They are friendly, brave, talkative, insatiably curious, even the grey habit of hearing their prey until it rots has the virtue of thrift. Properly handled, they seldom bite; properly cared for, to say they smell is rank slander — no more than a musk. Their kinman (now largely confined to Wales) — the pouncing polecat — but not in the eyes of Conrad in *Sredni Vashtar*.

Those who know their Saki will know the female cousin's opinion of that particular polecat — and the polecat's drastic opinion of the female cousin.

CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH

Handke's vision

Robert Nye reviews new fiction

Slow Homecoming, by Peter Handke (Methuen, £9.95).

The Spectacle at the Tower, by Gertrude Hoffmann (Corgi, £9.95).

Stone Virgin, by Barry Unsworth (Hamish Hamilton, £9.95).

The Stories of Ronald Blythe (Chatto, £9.95).

In *Miner Keys: The Unselected Stories of George Moore*, ed. David R. E. Gerber (Fourth Estate, £9.95).

I was sometimes irritated by his nit-picking chatter in the first two pieces, I was completely bowled over and convinced by this third, which even provides a point for the chatter by demonstrating that literature (if not painting or geology) needs a live subject in order to make it live. I recommend the whole as a good introduction to the work of the man whom John Updike has hailed as the best young writer in his language.

Gertrude Hoffmann is a new name to me, and I think that *The Spectacle at the Tower* must be his first work to be translated into English. On the strength of it, though — and it has to be said that Christopher Middleton's translation reads superbly well — Hoffmann can be mentioned on the same breath as Handke and they are up to similar games in trying and failing to tell stories, and making the trying and the failure part of their message.

Set in a remote Sicilian village, a place of unremitting violence and decay, this novel covers a day in the life of a married couple. The woman is

Modest killer

by Clancy Sigal

No Gangster More Bold: Murray Humphreys, the Welsh political genius who corrupted America, by John Morgan (Hodder, £9.95).

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

Always one move ahead in Chicago's "chaos of crime and corruption," Humphreys manoeuvres and manipulates (and shot his way to discreet, but effective, pre-eminence. "At the mob's board meetings, his was the decisive vote, there was no limit to his power."

OUR THREE SELVES

A Life of Radclyffe Hall

MICHAEL BAKER

"Fascinating and engrossing, often funny, moving, and plain hilarious... the chapters relating to the prosecution of *The Well* are riveting. Should not be missed... Altogether a superb biography."

Kay Dick, *The Times*

"From the offices of the Society for Psychological Research to the lesbian salons in the Paris of the Twenties — Michael Baker affords insights into fascinating by-ways." Peter Kemp, *The Observer*

16pp of photographs

£12.95 HAMISH HAMILTON

Watching the Detectives

Julian Rasthorpe

£2.50 pbk

Other titles in the Pluto Crime series

October 1985

Crime of the Week

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Decisive Challenge to Western Civilization

SHALL WE MAKE THE YEAR 2000?

Dr J G de Beus

"The road of history is lined with the skeletons of previous civilizations. Some died because they overslept while danger was near. The purpose of this book is to help prevent us from oversleeping."

Dr J G de Beus

£12.95 Sidgwick & Jackson

PRINCE OF PEACE

A stunning story of a man at war with himself.

Athlete...scholar...POW...ordained priest...a profound and deeply moving novel of one man's struggle to come to terms with himself and a guilt-ridden love — a conflict that turns him from Korean War hero to passionate anti-war protester.

From the bestselling author of "Madonna Red".

Hodder & Stoughton £9.95

PRINCE OF PEACE

JAMES CARROLL

16pp of photographs

£12.95 HAMISH HAMILTON

Watching the Detectives

Julian Rasthorpe

£2.50 pbk

Other titles in the Pluto Crime series

October 1985

Crime of the Week

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

£2.50 pbk

The Dark Red Star

Ivan Platt

Down and down she goes

Walpole, prime minister for more than twenty years, was finally brought down by a minor dispute about the representation of Chippingham. What happened to Margaret Thatcher in the early hours at Westminster yesterday is not perhaps a calamity in that class. But to have her majority cut from a natural 140 plus to a flimsy 17 on the issue of Lord Hailsham's wages is as demoralising a blow as any she can have sustained in the six years of her pre-eminence.

Yesterday's vivid and enthralling midnight debate was not, of course, really about Lord Hailsham at all. The increase he is now to be offered — not that he will take it — was doing symbolic duty for the wider issue of the pay increases, announced in a written answer on Thursday, now to be bestowed on a handful of "top people" — increases which will in some cases comfortably exceed, even after tax, the money some people get to live on.

Yet even this spectacular generosity, in a time when government is otherwise insisting on restraint, does not fully explain why 48 Conservative MPs should have been ready to vote against their Government yesterday, with even more abstaining. The revolt flourished as it did because the top people's pay decision, sprung on Westminster as it was on the world without the benefit of tactical leaking, confirmed deeper and more general fears, even among backbenchers still loyal to the economic strategy, that the Government is surrendering its grip on events, drifting more and more out of touch with the world outside. Competence — traditionally the quality that people look for most in a Conservative administration — now seems, time and again, to be fatally lacking.

In a way this was student grants — that miserable fiasco which everyone said must never be repeated — all over again. Once more they didn't see the danger till it burst all over them. The decision seems to have sailed through the higher echelons of government without a word of necessary warning. If only they'd asked us Mrs Thatcher's humble servants are now saying. We could have told them. But they never do ask.

There was a time when the Government would have been given the benefit of the doubt by some at least of those who

rebelled. There was a time when Mrs Thatcher's personal hold on the party might have minimised her backbenchers' disappointment. But the disillusion with the Prime Minister which opinion polls increasingly reflect in the country is there, in a softer but still significant form, at Westminster too. She seems to have lost her magic. "Trust me, trust my instincts" is no longer any answer. One decline feeds the other. Because her authority is less than it was, backbenchers rebel as they did yesterday. Because backbenchers rebel as they did yesterday, her authority is further diminished.

Yet these events would not have evolved as they did had Labour not so skilfully exploited the Government's vulnerability. Labour's record in parliamentary opposition has often been drab and fift, marked by sizeable desertion even at moments of maximum attack. But from the moment on Monday when Mr Hattersley and a few valiant friends, armed with nothing much more than the odd bogus point of order, began to assert that written answers were not enough, that ministers must come to account for their decision, Labour has staged what with one exception has been a textbook example of resolute and resourceful parliamentary opposition.

And yet, even now, there has been something wrong. There were 48 Conservative MPs voting in the opposition lobby at 2 a.m. yesterday morning. But there were 47 Labour MPs missing — as well as six from the Alliance. Some have immaculate alibis. The party leader, Mr Kimmo, was in Africa. Others were ill. Still more, it is said, were unable to change arrangements.

Yet had the opposition parties mustered anything like their full strength the narrow escape the Government had might have been turned into a huge and public humiliation. Mr Hattersley would have been busy yesterday afternoon not merely with a further skirmish on the adjournment debate but with a full-scale debate on a motion of confidence. The Government would have won; but that damage could well have been lasting.

There remain those who say that none of this matters. The parliamentary battles are mere theatre. They make no difference to the outside world. They bring no relief to poverty on the streets. But in terms of a government's reputation, with the world at large, with its own supporters, even with itself, the sort of rebuke which the Commons handed Mrs Thatcher yesterday morning can still shift the whole terms and style of the party battle. That is a lesson which Labour's new chief whip will need urgently to apply.

Aspects of incompetence

By curious end-of-term chance there was a lot of reporting yesterday on the things top people — civil servants, admirals, ministers — do when they're not thumbing their pay packets. Within a few minutes, we had the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Belgrano and the Public Accounts Committee on Mr Peter Levene. As ever, in such matters, a short unanimous report is better than a long, divided one. Because Foreign Affairs MPs split on party lines, their contribution to the pantheon of Belgrano-bill doesn't help anybody much: those who smell only roses will continue to sniff sweetness; those who smell a rat will relish the continuing pong. The maverick odour drifting from one camp to another is the Tory majority's exceptional sheepishness about the Total Exclusion Zone around the Falklands. We announced we were going to war by MCC-type rules; then we moved, in a trice, to all-in wrestling. Even Sir Anthony Karshaw doesn't find that very comprehensible or gentlemanly. If only the Labour minority might add he'd taken that strand of muddled caddishness further and applied it to subsequent events.

The PAC's unanimous report on Mr Levene, however, suffers from no such complexities. Simply, it puts the boot in. Mr Levene is the \$95,000-a-year Accounting Officer for the Defence Procurement Vote. Mr Michael Heseltine summoned him from United Scientific Holdings to turn gamekeeper at the MoD. There was a tremendous ruckus. Trying to defuse that row, Mr Levene announced that he'd have no immediate responsibility for contracts involving his former companies. His subordinates would look after USH and allied companies. A pledge to set the PAC smothering. The Accounting Officer, the MPs rightly insist, can't simply wave away the embarrassing bits. This is "a serious break of the principle of personal financial accountability to Parliament."

Indeed it is; and the longer the Levene controversy runs, the worse the Government's behaviour seems. Michael Heseltine had the notion of bringing in the high-powered outsider. He said it to Mrs Thatcher. And (as so often before, and so often since) they ploughed ahead. But the cost of getting their own way increasingly appears disproportionate. Mr Levene has started work pavilioned in hostility. And the argument shows no sign of stopping. Advocates of Plowden, for example, used

that \$95,000 a year to demonstrate how far in arrears Civil Service salaries had become. But the original Heseltine point was that, inside the MoD, paying \$40,000 a year less, he didn't have anyone who was equipped to do as good a job. Now, on Plowden lines, it's necessary to give those who weren't good enough a fat salary boost in order to restore the morale they lost when Levene was plucked out of industry.

There is a terrible messiness to ministerial logic in these areas. A continued propensity to decree first and think later. You can't look back upon either the Belgrano cover-up (which even the loyalist Tories complain about) or the Levene episode without wishing that Mrs Thatcher, and Mr Heseltine, were more amenable to advice. But you would then have to question the quality of the advice available to them. We know, in the past four days, that Plowden swept through a grim Cabinet because the Prime Minister and her most senior Civil Servant, Sir Robert Armstrong, wanted it that way. But no sooner was that decision announced than Sir Robert was revealed as the biggest single beneficiary: a 46 per cent man. Of course he didn't advise as he did for personal gain. But his advice (as with GCHQ before) still seems deeply wonky. In private industry, top managers who give lousy advice don't get 46 per cent rises. They get poorer handshakes. But that isn't the Whitehall way (which is why, for us, Plowden is so wildly off-beam). A competent government (trying to recover from a spasm of high incompetence) would spend the summer getting its balance of good advice and measured action right before the next rain of acid reports descends.

Popplewell prescribes

It must be assumed that when Mr Justice Popplewell, in his interim report on the very different tragedies at Bradford and Birmingham, talks of the various ways in which hooliganism can be prevented at football grounds "apart from abolishing football altogether" he has his tongue firmly in his judicial cheek. But perhaps not quite: perhaps it is indicative of his overall view that he sees fit even to mention abolition. In that he probably touches the public pulse, at least of the early summer. After the end-of-season disasters there was the understandable and widespread reaction: "Can any game be worth it?"

The answer is self-evidently negative. But the game is with us, and certainly will, if not must, go on. The new domestic

season starts in a little over four weeks. Such is the medium term resistance to shock (or the complacency) that the horror of the aftermath of the tragedies has almost given way to the insensitivity of ready given way to the insensitivity of the European bans and much foot-dragging over reforms which just a few weeks ago seemed extremely urgent. Perhaps Popplewell will help to recover those May emotions, for they should not be allowed to slip away.

It was a mistake on the Government's part to ask Popplewell to treat a fire tragedy and a hooliganism tragedy as though they were one and the same thing. They are very separate. One involves physical structures, the safety of stadia; the other involves human behaviour. It is clear, reading the interim report, that merging can lead to muddle.

On ground safety, from fire or the collapse of stands, little fault can be found in Popplewell. Clearly clubs must be held responsible for safety; ground staff should be trained to cope with an emergency; there should be proper and manned exits; fire hazards should be removed. If clubs cannot afford the necessary improvements, either from their own resources or with the help of the Football Trust, then they must go under. The Bradford disaster was avoidable and its like must never happen again.

Violence is a very different problem, and a harder one to tackle. The Prime Minister, as early as the Luton/Millwall riot, has made it a plank of personal policy to eradicate the disease. But even she has been rather quiet since that frenzy of post-Heyesl populism. She, we were told, was insistent that a system of identity cards should be introduced before the new season. What option did Popplewell have but to make that one of his recommendations? Yet the Government will not legislate before the new season, and the football clubs complain ever louder about the difficulties and the cost of such a scheme. Popplewell goes further and suggests the banning of visiting fans; that seems harsh when the vast majority are well-behaved and anyway suitably penned.

Where Popplewell goes furthest is in his suggestions of increased police powers of search and arrest — for example of those chanting obscene or racist abuse. There will be new proposed public order legislation, and such measures should be included in that. But they have wider implications and will have to be debated by Parliament in the context of public order as a whole. Simple things ought to be done quickly. Complex things ought to be done deliberately, and with due care.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When religious dogmatism is in the eye of the outsider

Sir—Dr Denis MacEoin (Face to Faith, July 15) poses the question of how a religious law can change and adapt to modern circumstances when the law itself is considered an immutable divinely ordained law. He takes the example of the Baha'i faith.

Dr MacEoin is sadly out of touch with the reality of Baha'i community life if he considers that the sort of narrow legalistic attitude that he portrays is reflected among the Baha'is. I know of no Baha'i who would even ponder the question of the details of praying in space. The function of prayer is to put oneself in communication with God, and thus to advance towards becoming a source of harmony and unity in society.

Indeed, the words of Baha'u'llah written 130 years ago have a startling modernity in this connection: "Were thou to speed through the immensity of space and traverse the expanse of heaven, yet thou wouldst find no rest save in submission to Our command and humbleness before Our face."

Compared to this, the outward form of the prayer is relatively unimportant.

Nor is Dr MacEoin correct in portraying the Baha'i faith as a closed, total, changeable system. Those areas in which there are fixed laws are relatively few in number and relate to aspects such as prayer which are in a sense fixed in that they remain true no matter how much society changes.

Other elements are not, within the Baha'i system, fixed but may be altered from time to time.

Dr MacEoin is quite correct in attaching importance to an empiricist working out of life in the world, but the presence of a framework, provided by religion, within which one is doing this adds to rather than subtracts from one's ability to achieve a satisfactory equilibrium both in life and in relation to society. Yours sincerely, (Dr) Wendy Momen, Wixom, Bedfordshire.

Sir—Ian Black in his report from Jerusalem (July 22) states that the Israelis are a people "... whose ancestors would rather have died than eat of the flesh of the swine." Not so, Jewish dietary laws are guidelines for moral conduct in adverse conditions the preservation of life is paramount and a Jew must eat whatever is available, even pork. A Jew who chooses to die rather than eat pork would be viewed as a suicide and not as a martyr.

How all this affects Israel, which one can argue has never known normal times since its formation in 1948, is an interesting question. However it is one that religious zealots will choose to ignore because they enjoy the creation of moral absolutes and the imposition of them upon others. Yours faithfully, 14 Hillfoot Road, Liverpool.

State secret

Sir—I refer to your report (July 22) of the Foreign Office Minister of State, Malcolm Rifkind's response to the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa.

He is reported as saying "that the task of finding a solution to the bloody confrontations in South Africa was a matter for its own citizens, black and white."

Since the black "citizens" of South Africa have no vote, negligible rights and are subject to the most draconian law, against which they cannot legally protest, perhaps Mr Rifkind would be kind enough to advise us as to how the black citizens can participate in finding that solution. Yours faithfully, Graham Morris, 5 Stock Orchard Crescent, London N7.

Heil, Mary

Sir—In her interesting remarks on the pedigree of Mrs Thatcher's ideas (Social Darwinism have a good ally in Hitler, July 17), Mary Midgley suggests, "Many people who would not be pleased to hear that they agree with Adolf Hitler take the same line. . . as he is reported to have taken in his Table-Talk."

Ms Midgley is, of course, a leading philosopher of animal rights as well as being familiar with Hitler's ideas and I am intrigued by the thought that she will be quoting his advocacy of vegetarianism in her next essay, or perhaps Himmier's article on animal rights (1936), or Goering's speech against vivisection (1933) — but will it please your readers?

Mark Almond, 14 Northwood Road, Oxford.

Looking on the bright side

Sir—If only the Chairman of the Young Conservatives, Mr Richard Fuller, had the courage of his convictions. The rational and undogmatic case he articulated (Guardian, July 23) for demanded expansion of the manufacturing sector, will never be accepted by the ideologues now running the Tory Party. It is, however, the policy of Britain's other principal non-

ended in defeat in terms of the objective of the strike. The battle was about pit closures and its immediate effect on miners and their communities.

Since the end of the strike we have witnessed an acceleration of the closures, victimised miners still unemployed or in goal and severe divisions within the NUM. It cannot be denied this is a severe setback, not only for the miners, but the trade union movement as a whole.

Let us hope that this is our Dunkirk and the Brecon and Radnor by-election is a minor skirmish on our way forward to more momentous campaigns and an ultimate victory in the struggle to bring about fundamental social change which will benefit the majority of people.

The immediate task is to get rid of the Thatcher government by advancing policies which provide a base for the development of a broad social coalition. Confirmation that the British people reject the class individualism of the "I'm all right, Jack, society"

of Thatcherism is not proof positive that people have a socialist vision of the future.

The catchphrase "bold socialist policies" does not mean much to the person waiting two years to enter a National Health Service hospital or to the individual whose electricity is cut off or been made redundant by a state controlled industry. Both workers in, and consumers of, the public services are alienated from what they see as bureaucratic organisations that fail to respond adequately to the needs of the people. Unfortunately, Ken, your words conjure up that image.

The voice of the electorate saying "we want more social services, we want Government to tackle the scandal of unemployment" followed by the election of an Alliance candidate with Labour getting less than 40 per cent of the vote in Brecon and Radnor does not spell out a Labour victory at the next election, let alone a socialist one. The mere mention of this

word socialism scares the pants off a large proportion of trade union members.

If we are to defend our services, stop privatisation, rebuild the economy and end the scandal of poverty and unemployment it must be done on terms acceptable to the majority of British people. I am yet to be convinced that the Labour movement has worked out the necessary strategy. Yours faithfully, Doug Cook, 2 Macleod Close, Clevedon, Avon.

Sir—Is Mr Anthony Arbister (Letters, July 24) sure that he has been reading the Guardian during the miners' strike? I ask because his account of your editorial line bears no resemblance to the editorials I have read.

Your leaders consistently raised worries about policing policy and police conduct. They challenged the pressure for tough action last summer by the Home Secretary. They

welcomed the abandonment or dismissal of "riot" cases by the courts — whilst noting the implication that the courts were not acting as puppets of a repressive state.

Contrary to his allegation, you "applauded" the high court decision to force the Nottinghamshire breakaway to ballot its members, according to rule, as a victory for "commonsense and natural justice" (Guardian, July 13).

Finally Mr Arbister deliberately confuses the concept of review in the case of miners sacked in defiance of the normal procedures (which you support, editorially), and a review of people sentenced by the courts according to the normal procedures of the law (which you do not). Those miners found "not guilty" of riot and other crimes, had their cases "reviewed" by the courts which "acquitted" them. Yours faithfully, Jonathan Schreiber, 205 Leighton Road, London NW3.

Therefore, Dounreay was at most five years experience of reprocessing breeder reactor fuel. But what is the quality of this experience?

In his earlier letter Mr McRobert's boasted that Dounreay currently processed four tonnes per year while admitting that this is only half the capacity of the plant. Four tonnes per year over five years would give a total of 20 tonnes worth of experience. But Mr McRobert's second letter reveals that the actual total is 5.5 tonnes reprocessed in five years.

These figures could be brought in line if, say, over the first four years Dounreay had reprocessed only 1.5 tonnes and then in the past year some dramatic breakthrough had increased its throughput to 4 tonnes.

Not so. Speaking in September 1983 Sir Peter Hirsch, then chair of the UKAEA, claimed that 4.3 tonnes of PFR fuel had been processed. This, since then the plant has operated at less than one tonne per year or less than one-eighth of its capacity.

The reality behind T. D. McRobert's obfuscation is that Dounreay has not the experience on which to base its technological confidence that commercial fast reactor reprocessing would work. Yours, Jos Gallacher, 5 Kirkes Road, Lancaster.

Commotose?

Sir—So it is not President Reagan full stop — only semi-colon. — Yours faithfully, D. W. Smith, Sheffield.

Why Socialism badly needs the Dunkirk spirit

Sir—Ken Gill (Agenda, July 19) reminds me of an army officer who said "apart from a few negative features like being kicked out of Europe and thousands dead or taken prisoner, Dunkirk was a great military victory. He stands facts on their head in an endeavour to justify his mistaken position."

Unlike Ken, it has never been my belief that miners took strike action to highlight the case for coal or for a sane energy policy or deal with the broader issues of the economy and mass unemployment. As for the development of women's groups and a strengthening of the movement for women's rights, this surprised many miners as it equally shocked the Government.

The issue of international solidarity and the awakening of many young miners to the role of the State was never part of the deliberations when miners resolved to take on the NCB and the Government. They were the positive aspect of a struggle which

ended in defeat in terms of the objective of the strike. The battle was about pit closures and its immediate effect on miners and their communities.

Since the end of the strike we have witnessed an acceleration of the closures, victimised miners still unemployed or in goal and severe divisions within the NUM. It cannot be denied this is a severe setback, not only for the miners, but the trade union movement as a whole.

Let us hope that this is our Dunkirk and the Brecon and Radnor by-election is a minor skirmish on our way forward to more momentous campaigns and an ultimate victory in the struggle to bring about fundamental social change which will benefit the majority of people.

The immediate task is to get rid of the Thatcher government by advancing policies which provide a base for the development of a broad social coalition. Confirmation that the British people reject the class individualism of the "I'm all right, Jack, society"

of Thatcherism is not proof positive that people have a socialist vision of the future.

The catchphrase "bold socialist policies" does not mean much to the person waiting two years to enter a National Health Service hospital or to the individual whose electricity is cut off or been made redundant by a state controlled industry. Both workers in, and consumers of, the public services are alienated from what they see as bureaucratic organisations that fail to respond adequately to the needs of the people. Unfortunately, Ken, your words conjure up that image.

The voice of the electorate saying "we want more social services, we want Government to tackle the scandal of unemployment" followed by the election of an Alliance candidate with Labour getting less than 40 per cent of the vote in Brecon and Radnor does not spell out a Labour victory at the next election, let alone a socialist one. The mere mention of this

word socialism scares the pants off a large proportion of trade union members.

If we are to defend our services, stop privatisation, rebuild the economy and end the scandal of poverty and unemployment it must be done on terms acceptable to the majority of British people. I am yet to be convinced that the Labour movement has worked out the necessary strategy. Yours faithfully, Doug Cook, 2 Macleod Close, Clevedon, Avon.

Sir—Is Mr Anthony Arbister (Letters, July 24) sure that he has been reading the Guardian during the miners' strike? I ask because his account of your editorial line bears no resemblance to the editorials I have read.

Your leaders consistently raised worries about policing policy and police conduct. They challenged the pressure for tough action last summer by the Home Secretary. They

welcomed the abandonment or dismissal of "riot" cases by the courts — whilst noting the implication that the courts were not acting as puppets of a repressive state.

Contrary to his allegation, you "applauded" the high court decision to force the Nottinghamshire breakaway to ballot its members, according to rule, as a victory for "commonsense and natural justice" (Guardian, July 13).

Finally Mr Arbister deliberately confuses the concept of review in the case of miners sacked in defiance of the normal procedures (which you support, editorially), and a review of people sentenced by the courts according to the normal procedures of the law (which you do not). Those miners found "not guilty" of riot and other crimes, had their cases "reviewed" by the courts which "acquitted" them. Yours faithfully, Jonathan Schreiber, 205 Leighton Road, London NW3.

Therefore, Dounreay was at most five years experience of reprocessing breeder reactor fuel. But what is the quality of this experience?

In his earlier letter Mr McRobert's boasted that Dounreay currently processed four tonnes per year while admitting that this is only half the capacity of the plant. Four tonnes per year over five years would give a total of 20 tonnes worth of experience. But Mr McRobert's second letter reveals that the actual total is 5.5 tonnes reprocessed in five years.

These figures could be brought in line if, say, over the first four years Dounreay had reprocessed only 1.5 tonnes and then in the past year some dramatic breakthrough had increased its throughput to 4 tonnes.

Not so. Speaking in September 1983 Sir Peter Hirsch, then chair of the UKAEA, claimed that 4.3 tonnes of PFR fuel had been processed. This, since then the plant has operated at less than one tonne per year or less than one-eighth of its capacity.

The reality behind T. D. McRobert's obfuscation is that Dounreay has not the experience on which to base its technological confidence that commercial fast reactor reprocessing would work. Yours, Jos Gallacher, 5 Kirkes Road, Lancaster.

Commotose?

Sir—So it is not President Reagan full stop — only semi-colon. — Yours faithfully, D. W. Smith, Sheffield.

Hung up on a nuclear tie

Sir—The US Administration's sense of tact and timing sometimes verges on the breathtaking. With the opening of the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in Geneva little more than a month away, China, a nuclear weapon state, and non-signatory to the NPT, has been granted a "nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States" (Guardian July 24.)

Such technological transfers, no matter how dubious in terms of development economics, safety and needs, are one of the few incentives on offer for Third World countries when they consider joining or remaining bound by the Non Proliferation Treaty. It is widely feared that the cynical failure of the US, UK and USSR to honour the other incentive i.e. to move towards meaningful disarmament, will put the NPT under serious strain next month in Geneva.

The Chinese nuclear agreement could well be the final affront causing some nations to reconsider their membership of the NPT and others to remain permanently outside. A high price for Sino-American ties that the US regards as "symbolic importance." — Yours faithfully, Greenpeace, London N1.

Sir—Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, argues that "S.D.I. is the moral way to go because it defends against nuclear weapons and does not seek to destroy property or life, only incoming missiles" (Guardian July 20).

Whichever way one looks at it the whole project, estimated to cost trillions of dollars, can only increase the tempo of the arms race, and will add heavily to the global suffering which the cost of the project is already imposing on the peoples of the whole world.

At the recent congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War the cost of the arms race was spelled out in the most horrifying terms: ten million people dying annually from diseases attributable to contaminated drinking water; 40,000 children dying daily from malnutrition and infection; over 300 million children chronically hungry.

Even more astounding are the facts about the price being paid by the American people themselves for this extravagance of nuclear proliferation. Whereas in 1978 there were virtually no hungry people in the USA today there are 20 million Americans suffering a "growing epidemic of hunger" (New York Times Feb 27); there are 35.3 million Americans living in poverty (Boston Globe March 5).

In the light of these facts one can only wonder at McFarlane's conception of "morality." — Yours etc (Dr) Hyman Davies, 18 Danesway, Manchester.

ended in defeat in terms of the objective of the strike. The battle was about pit closures and its immediate effect on miners and their communities.

Since the end of the strike we have witnessed an acceleration of the closures, victimised miners still unemployed or in goal and severe divisions within the NUM. It cannot be denied this is a severe setback, not only for the miners, but the trade union movement as a whole.

Let us hope that this is our Dunkirk and the Brecon and Radnor by-election is a minor skirmish on our way forward to more momentous campaigns and an ultimate victory in the struggle to bring about fundamental social change which will benefit the majority of people.

The immediate task is to get rid of the Thatcher government by advancing policies which provide a base for the development of a broad social coalition. Confirmation that the British people reject the class individualism of the "I'm all right, Jack, society"

of Thatcherism is not proof positive that people have a socialist vision of the future.

The catchphrase "bold socialist policies" does not mean much to the person waiting two years to enter a National Health Service hospital or to the individual whose electricity is cut off or been made redundant by a state controlled industry. Both workers in, and consumers of, the public services are alienated from what they see as bureaucratic organisations that fail to respond adequately to the needs of the people. Unfortunately, Ken, your words conjure up that image.

The voice of the electorate saying "we want more social services, we want Government to tackle the scandal of unemployment" followed by the election of an Alliance candidate with Labour getting less than 40 per cent of the vote in Brecon and Radnor does not spell out a Labour victory at the next election, let alone a socialist one. The mere mention of this

word socialism scares the pants off a large proportion of trade union members.

If we are to defend our services, stop privatisation, rebuild the economy and end the scandal of poverty and unemployment it must be done on terms acceptable to the majority of British people. I am yet to be convinced that the Labour movement has worked out the necessary strategy. Yours faithfully, Doug Cook, 2 Macleod Close, Clevedon, Avon.

Sir—Is Mr Anthony Arbister (Letters, July 24) sure that he has been reading the Guardian during the miners' strike? I ask because his account of your editorial line bears no resemblance to the editorials I have read.

Your leaders consistently raised worries about policing policy and police conduct. They challenged the pressure for tough action last summer by the Home Secretary. They

welcomed the abandonment or dismissal of "riot" cases by the courts — whilst noting the implication that the courts were not acting as puppets of a repressive state.

Contrary to his allegation, you "applauded" the high court decision to force the Nottinghamshire breakaway to ballot its members, according to rule, as a victory for "commonsense and natural justice" (Guardian, July 13).

Finally Mr Arbister deliberately confuses the concept of review in the case of miners sacked in defiance of the normal procedures (which you support, editorially), and a review of people sentenced by the courts according to the normal procedures of the law (which you do not). Those miners found "not guilty" of riot and other crimes, had their cases "reviewed" by the courts which "acquitted" them. Yours faithfully, Jonathan Schreiber, 205 Leighton Road, London NW3.

Therefore, Dounreay was at most five years experience of reprocessing breeder reactor fuel. But what is the quality of this experience?

In his earlier letter Mr McRobert's boasted that Dounreay currently processed four tonnes per year while admitting that this is only half the capacity of the plant. Four tonnes per year over five years would give a total of 20 tonnes worth of experience. But Mr McRobert's second letter reveals that the actual total is 5.5 tonnes reprocessed in five years.

These figures could be brought in line if, say, over the first four years Dounreay had reprocessed only 1.5 tonnes and then in the past year some dramatic breakthrough had increased its throughput to 4 tonnes.

Not so. Speaking in September 1983 Sir Peter Hirsch, then chair of the UKAEA, claimed that 4.3 tonnes of PFR fuel had been processed. This, since then the plant has operated at less than one tonne per year or less than one-eighth of its capacity.

The reality behind T. D. McRobert's obfuscation is that Dounreay has not the experience on which to base its technological confidence that commercial fast reactor reprocessing would work. Yours, Jos Gallacher, 5 Kirkes Road, Lancaster.

Commotose?

Sir—So it is not President Reagan full stop — only semi-colon. — Yours faithfully, D. W. Smith, Sheffield.

Miscellany largely on the top people's pay

Sir—Referring to the 163 per cent increase for judges, Mr Tebbit told a press conference: "You would not want to go in front of the cheapest judge you could obtain." (Guardian July 20.)

I don't know of Mr Tebbit's expectations for his family, but I expect my two young children to spend more time in front of teachers than judges and I don't want the cheapest teachers which can be obtained. — Yours faithfully, John Somers, Hoxton, Devon.

Sir—The Lord Chancellor may not accept his increase but will he take the increased pension? Is it an expensive way to permit his departure at the autumn reshuffle? The £4 million unemployed will, I am sure, understand. — Yours, John Gardner, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Sir—Your correspondent misapprehend what, for want of a better word, one might call the "thinking" behind these top people's pay rises.

It was Mr John Selwyn Gummer, no less, who taught us that the Government lost because its supporters were not "getting the message across." Well they've got it across now. — Yours faithfully, Stephen Brown, Nottingham.

Sir—If Lord Hailsham can manage to make ends meet without the salary increase the government has given him, may I suggest he change his plans and draw it

in order to make a donation to someone who does need it? Band Aid perhaps? Yours, P.J. Element, London, E7.

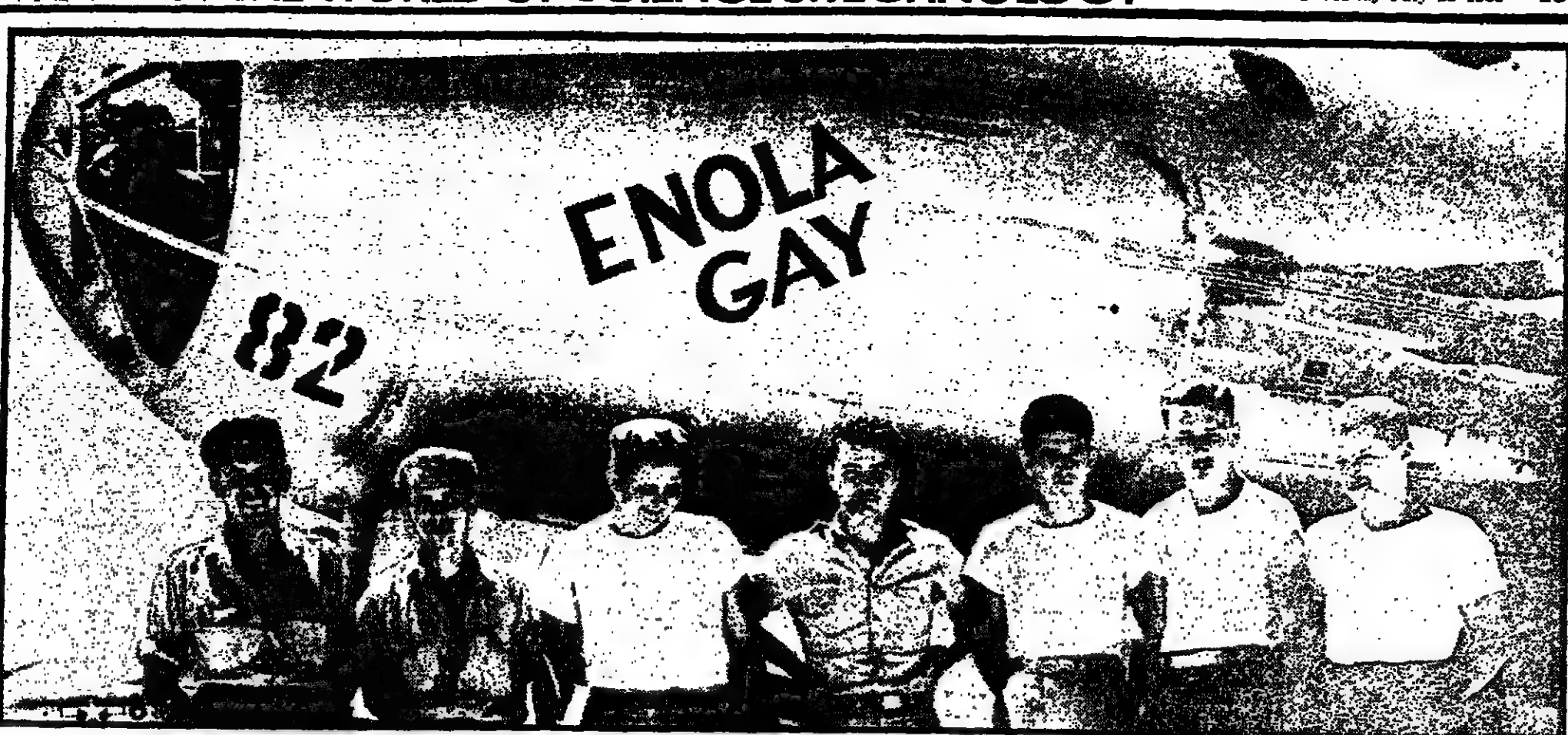
FUTURES

MICRO GUARDIAN-PLUS THE WORLD OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Thursday July 25 1985 13



Above: Niels Bohr, right: ground crew of the B29 which dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima. The pilot, Col. Paul Tibbets, is in the centre



Niels Bohr was born 100 years ago this year. Four decades ago, on the eve of Hiroshima, he foresaw the nightmare of the arms race. Margaret Gowing tells the story

The man who caught a glimpse of Armageddon

THIS year, the 40th anniversary of the first and only use of nuclear weapons in war is also the centenary of the birth (October 7) of Niels Bohr, the great Danish physicist. His physical intuition was crucial to the understanding of atoms and thus to the release of atomic energy while his political intuition led him to see, two years before the first atomic bombs were dropped, the likelihood of a postwar nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union and then to propose action to forestall it.

Bohr, the theoretician, and Ernest Rutherford, the experimentalist, were one of the great pairs in the history of science and together laid the foundations of atomic physics. They worked together for periods at Cambridge and Manchester, enjoyed strong family friendships and corresponded voluminously.

Rutherford died in 1937, before the Second World War and atomic bombs. His belief that talk of releasing the energy locked up in the atom for practical purposes was "moonshine" is often quoted. But he had also referred to the just conceivable possibility that "a wave of atomic disintegration might be started through matter which would indeed make this old world vanish in smoke." Until well into the Second World War Bohr was, however, very cautious about atomic bombs.

At the beginning of 1939 German scientists had discovered that uranium atoms would fission when bombarded with neutrons (the particles at the heart of atoms), and in April 1939 French scientists had demonstrated the possibility of a nuclear chain reaction and thus of a bomb.

Following an article by Bohr and an American colleague, published the day Germany invaded Poland, showed that only uranium 235 atoms fissioned. As there was only one 235 atom in 140 uranium 238 atoms in a lump of uranium and their separation seemed technically impossible, a bomb seemed, mercifully, most improbable.

Soon, however, the Frisch-Peter memorandum written in Birmingham, England, dramatically changed the bomb prospects and led to the British Maud Report which in 1941 led the Americans to set up the atomic bomb project (see The Guardian, April 8, 1985).

Meanwhile Denmark was occupied by the Nazis and Niels Bohr was preoccupied with protecting his Institute at Copenhagen and the refugees there. He was deeply disturbed by a visit in October 1941 from Germany of Heisenberg, one of his greatest pupils. This visit was later described by Robert Jungk in Brighter than a Thousand Suns as "a little known peace-feeler" directed to prevent the production of atomic weapons. This version of the interview was, according to Bohr, quite untrue but Bohr did receive the impression that the Germans attributed great military importance to atomic energy.

Early in 1943 James Chadwick, who had discovered the neutron and was informal scientific leader of the British atomic project, sent Bohr an invitation to Bohr (written on Liverpool University notepaper for authenticity) asking him to come to England. Only Bohr and his family were about to be arrested, did they escape to Sweden, whence Bohr and his physicist son, Aage, were flown to great height as the earphones did not fit Bohr's large head he did not hear the order to turn on the oxygen and nearly died.

When Bohr arrived in England in October he was immediately told everything about the atomic project and that it now seemed almost certain that the Americans would produce nuclear weapons within a year or two. This was an important moment for the British, for

the right of participation in the American project, which had been denied them for over a year, had just been restored by the Quebec Agreement signed by Churchill and Roosevelt.

Bohr, so welcome to the British for his own sake, was also, as a member of their team in the United States, a trump card for them in implementing the Agreement. His scientific contribution was made at Los Alamos where the bomb was fabricated.

When Bohr saw the vast Manhattan Project, built on the theoretical foundations he had laid, he was fascinated by it. But he was infinitely more impressed with the implications of this weapon of unparalleled power for the future of the world.

Bohr took no part in discussions about whether atomic bombs, if made, should be dropped. He looked rather to the years after the war and the terrifying prospect of future competition between nations in atomic weapons.

After his first visit to Los Alamos he wrote to London that future effective control would involve not only the most intricate technical and administrative problems but also concessions over exchange of information and openness about industrial efforts and military preparations that were hardly conceivable in terms of prewar international relationships.

Before long his thoughts crystallised into a fairly precise proposal. At a time of euphoria about brave Russian allies Bohr believed that there would be tension between the West and Russia after the war and that confidence and cooperation might be promoted by telling Russia about the bomb before it was used.

Conversely, he believed that it would be disastrous if Russia should learn on her own about the bomb. Knowing very well the competence of the Russian physicists, Bohr felt certain, like most other scientists when they thought about it, that the margin of time before the Russians made a bomb themselves would be very small.

This conviction was strengthened when, in London in April 1944, he received a letter from his old friend the Russian physicist Peter Kapitsa, written when Bohr escaped to Sweden and inviting him to settle in Russia. This reinforced Bohr's belief that the Russians were aware of the American project. He sent back a warm, innocuous reply to Kapitsa and showed the correspondence to the British authorities.

The political implications of the bomb had become Bohr's prime concern and he spent much of his time writing "political" memoranda and in haunting the offices and ante-rooms of those who had political power or access to it. His discursive talk and his low, indistinct voice were not easy to follow but he made important converts: Lord Halifax and Sir Ronald Campbell, respectively Ambassador and Minister at the British Embassy in Washington; Sir John Anderson, the Minister in charge of atomic affairs; Lord Cherwell, the scientist who was Mr. Churchill's personal adviser; Field Marshal Smuts.

Halifax told Bohr that because of America's preponderant share in the project, any initiative would have to come from President Roosevelt. Bohr resumed a

prewar friendship with Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who was a Supreme Court Judge and a friend of Roosevelt. He already knew about the bomb and communicated Bohr's ideas and hopes to the President, who said the whole thing "worried him to death" and that he was most eager to explore it with Churchill.

In March 1944, Anderson wrote a long minute to Churchill saying that it seemed certain that the Americans would get a bomb first but it was foolish to suppose that Russia would not put forward a great effort once they had developed the German. Moreover, the scale of the effort would decrease and come within the capacity of other countries.

There were two alternatives: a particularly vicious arms race in which at best America and Britain would for a time enjoy a precarious and uneasy advantage; or a form of international control must be devised.

If it was decided to work for international control, there was much to be said for communicating to Russia, in the near future the bare fact that the Americans expected by a given date to have this devastating weapon and for inviting them to collaborate in preparing a scheme for international control.

If the Russians were told nothing they would learn sooner or later what was afoot and might then be less disposed to cooperate. There was little risk that Russia, if she chose to be uncooperative, would be much helped by such a communication.

Cherwell added his plea: "I must confess that I think plans and preparations for the postwar world and even the peace conference are utterly illusory, so long as this crucial factor is left out of account." Churchill however disagreed profoundly and constantly reiterated his conviction that the project must be kept absolutely as secret as possible.

Pressed by Smuts, Cherwell and Sir Henry Dale, President of the Royal Society, Churchill saw Bohr on May 16, 1944, and the meeting was a failure.

However, during the summer Churchill realised that he must discuss the long-term problem of the atomic bomb with the President when next they met, as they did in September, 1944. Before then Frankfurter had sent a seven-page memorandum by Bohr to Roosevelt, and on August 26 Roosevelt had an interview of 1½ hours with Bohr, in complete privacy.

Bohr reiterated his belief that there was a great opportunity for better world relations provided it was seized now rather than later. He expanded on his reasons for urging an approach to Russia and on his arguments against those who said that the West would lose thereby.

He said it must be assumed that the Russians knew great efforts were being made in the United States to make a bomb; that the Russians themselves were studying the matter and would be free to develop a full effort at the end of the German war; that the Russians would probably obtain the German secrets at the end of the war. If America and Britain said nothing before a bomb was used they would arouse Russian suspicions and create a greater risk of future competition in atomic weapons. They would lose the opportunity of using an approach to Russia in order to establish confidence.

Bohr emphasised that it was not necessary to begin by giving the Russians detailed information about the bomb. The principal countries, the principal political leaders and they should come together to bring pressure to bear on their political leaders to strive for an internationalisation of military power.

"Don't say impossible," wrote Einstein to Bohr, "but wait a few days until you have accustomed yourself to these strange thoughts."

Bohr went to see Einstein and explained to him that it would be quite illegitimate and might have the most deplorable consequences if anyone who was brought into confidence about the bomb should take the initiative into his own hands. Bohr assured Einstein that the attention of responsible statesmen in England and America had been called to the implications of the bomb. Einstein thereupon agreed to abstain from action and to impress on his friends the undesirability of doing anything that might complicate the delicate task of statesmen.

Bohr, conscious that time was running out, became increasingly convinced that postponement of any discussion with Russia until a bomb was demonstrated might give the appearance of an attempt at coercion in which no great nation could be expected to acquiesce. Anderson, Halifax and indeed Eden as Foreign Secretary realised that the important questions Bohr had raised would have to be faced sooner or later.

In April 1945 Halifax and Frankfurter walked through Rock Creek Park in Washington discussing how to get Bohr's proposals properly considered. As they ended their walk they heard all the bells in Washington tolling Roosevelt was dead.

In Washington, top scientific advisers had been pressing on Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State for War, views not dissimilar to Bohr's and in May 1945 he chaired an Interim Committee which inter alia discussed disclosure to Russia and possible forms of international control.

Bohr's friends, Cherwell, Anderson, Halifax and Campbell, rushed to defend Bohr and to say that Churchill was talking nonsense. They felt strongly "that the great P. J. (Panjandrum) was barking up an imaginary tree." Cherwell sent a strong reply to Churchill telling him how Bohr had come into the business, about the Bohr-Frankfurter talks, the story of the approach by Kapitsa and the reply that had been agreed by British Intelligence.

"I have always found Bohr most discreet and conscious of his obligations to England to which he owes a great debt, and only the very strongest evidence would induce me to believe that he had done anything improper in this matter."

Churchill accepted Cherwell's opinion about Bohr and the matter was dropped. Bohr, when he heard of the misunderstanding, was distressed; he might have been deeply offended but his sense of humour was always stronger than his pride.

We do not know the reasons for Roosevelt's volte face. As for Churchill, he believed passionately in the desirability and possibility of keeping atomic weapons secret. At home he kept the matter secret from the War Cabinet (including Mr. Attlee, who in July 1945 became Prime Minister) and his Defence advisers and he refused to impart any information to the Foreign Office.

Meanwhile Bohr found himself exercising a restraining hand on Einstein, who in December 1944 sent him a critique about the prospect of a postwar arms race. The politicians, he said, did not appreciate the threat. In all principal countries influential scientists had the ear of political leaders and they should come together to bring pressure to bear on their political leaders to strive for an internationalisation of military power.

Bohr went to see Einstein and explained to him that it would be quite illegitimate and might have the most deplorable consequences if anyone who was brought into confidence about the bomb should take the initiative into his own hands. Bohr assured Einstein that the attention of responsible statesmen in England and America had been called to the implications of the bomb. Einstein thereupon agreed to abstain from action and to impress on his friends the undesirability of doing anything that might complicate the delicate task of statesmen.

Bohr, conscious that time was running out, became increasingly convinced that postponement of any discussion with Russia until a bomb was demonstrated might give the appearance of an attempt at coercion in which no great nation could be expected to acquiesce. Anderson, Halifax and indeed Eden as Foreign Secretary realised that the important questions Bohr had raised would have to be faced sooner or later.

In April 1945 Halifax and Frankfurter walked through Rock Creek Park in Washington discussing how to get Bohr's proposals properly considered. As they ended their walk they heard all the bells in Washington tolling Roosevelt was dead.

In Washington, top scientific advisers had been pressing on Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State for War, views not dissimilar to Bohr's and in May 1945 he chaired an Interim Committee which inter alia discussed disclosure to Russia and possible forms of international control.

Bohr's friends, Cherwell, Anderson, Halifax and Campbell, rushed to defend Bohr and to say that Churchill was talking nonsense. They felt strongly "that the great P. J. (Panjandrum) was barking up an imaginary tree." Cherwell sent a strong reply to Churchill telling him how Bohr had come into the business, about the Bohr-Frankfurter talks, the story of the approach by Kapitsa and the reply that had been agreed by British Intelligence.

"I have always found Bohr most discreet and conscious of his obligations to England to which he owes a great debt, and only the very strongest evidence would induce me to believe that he had done anything improper in this matter."

Churchill accepted Cherwell's opinion about Bohr and the matter was dropped. Bohr, when he heard of the misunderstanding, was distressed; he might have been deeply offended but his sense of humour was always stronger than his pride.

We do not know the reasons for Roosevelt's volte face. As for Churchill, he believed passionately in the desirability and possibility of keeping atomic weapons secret. At home he kept the matter secret from the War Cabinet (including Mr. Attlee, who in July 1945 became Prime Minister) and his Defence advisers and he refused to impart any information to the Foreign Office.

Meanwhile Bohr found himself exercising a restraining hand on Einstein, who in December 1944 sent him a critique about the prospect of a postwar arms race. The politicians, he said, did not appreciate the threat. In all principal countries influential scientists had the ear of political leaders and they should come together to bring pressure to bear on their political leaders to strive for an internationalisation of military power.

Bohr went to see Einstein and explained to him that it would be quite illegitimate and might have the most deplorable consequences if anyone who was brought into confidence about the bomb should take the initiative into his own hands. Bohr assured Einstein that the attention of responsible statesmen in England and America had been called to the implications of the bomb. Einstein thereupon agreed to abstain from action and to impress on his friends the undesirability of doing anything that might complicate the delicate task of statesmen.



The important questions would have to be faced sooner or later

Members of the Committee were torn between a desire for scientific openness and a conviction that the business should not remain secret for long on the one hand, and by anxieties over deteriorating Russian behaviour on the other. The anxieties won and the Committee decided early in June 1946 that no information should be revealed to Russia or anyone else until the first bomb had dropped on Japan.

On July 24, eight days after the atomic bomb test at Nagasaki and thirteen days before a bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, President

Truman told Stalin simply that the United States had a new weapon of unusual destructive force. Bohr's wartime pleas had failed. As books told about them from the 1960s onwards they were seen as the remarkable intuition of a remarkable scientist.

A leading historian of international relations, however, attacked them. He wrote, "the concept of 'international control' in the minds of Bohr and others was essentially a cop-out, a flight into higher mysticism away from the unpleasant and unacceptable world of politics."

Such strictures were inappropriate to Bohr's essentially practical proposal. He knew that Russian physicists were extremely good and that once a bomb was dropped there could be no secret. To inform Russia officially would therefore carry little risk and might conceivably bring benefits. Not to inform Russia would bring little benefit and would intensify suspicions.

Bohr's idealism, that it was set in a very practical framework of limited objectives as he looked to a future when all civilised life might be destroyed in a flash.

If Russia had been told about the bomb during the war it might have made no difference. But she had already begun her own project in 1942 when a young

physicist, finding no references to nuclear physics in American and British journals, was convinced that they had a project directed to a bomb, when no one listened to him he approached Stalin. Later Russia knew a great deal about the Manhattan Project from spies, notably Klaus Fuchs.

Extraordinarily and mercifully enough, the Germans guessed or knew nothing about the Allied project until after they surrendered. The fact that Russia was told virtually nothing by the Allies guaranteed that attempts made just after the war to establish international control of atomic energy, which might have failed anyway, were doomed.

Bohr did not argue about past events once the war was over. His thoughts were on the future and the postwar world. With his inbred and unquenchable optimism he was convinced that while atomic bombs introduced unprecedented threats to the world they also gave a unique opportunity for a new approach to international relationships. The form of approach now became his dominating concern until his death in 1962.

Margaret Gowing is Professor of the History of Science at the University of Oxford and the historian of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent.

The Ferranti lowdown on IBM compatibles.

Until now you had to pay over the odds for an IBM compatible personal computer. Not any more. Now you have a choice. At £1250* the Ferranti PC860 is 25% cheaper than the nearest competing IBM compatible. Which is definitely incompatible with what the PC860 offers - as standard... * 12 months on-site maintenance FREE, with 8-hour response. * PERFECT™ II applications software, including file, spreadsheet and word processor. * 256kb RAM expandable to an outstanding 640kb, to cope with today's bigger programs and masses of user data. * New IBM compatible keyboard. * Inbuilt colour graphics, Centronics interface, 3 IBM compatible expansion

£3000

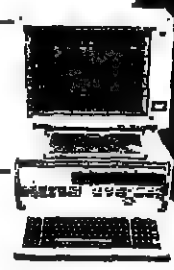
£2700

£2400

£2150

£1700

£1250



FERRANTI PC 860 XT



FERRANTI PC 860

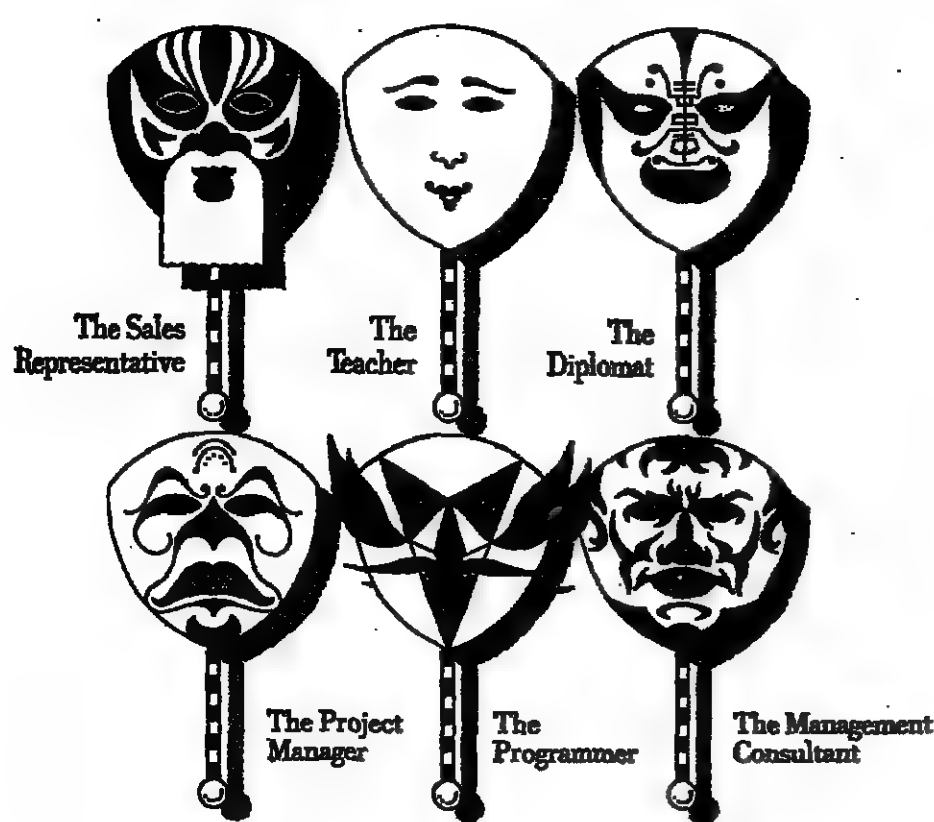
Ferranti PC 860 IBM compatible. Price incredible.

Please give me the name and address of my nearest Ferranti PC dealer. ☐ Please send me the facts on the Ferranti PC860 and PC860 XT. ☐

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Tel _____
Post to: Ferranti Computer Systems Limited, Derker Street, Oldham, OL1 3XE

FERRANTI
Personal computers

*Excluding monitor and VAT.
*PERFECT is the registered trade mark of Perdot Software Inc.



As an IBM Systems Engineer you'll have a variety of parts to play.

These are just some of the roles that our Systems Engineers are expected to perform at one time or another during their careers. So if you're perhaps beginning to feel typecast in your present position, here is an offer you should consider very seriously.

As an IBM Systems Engineer you'll take centre stage as a key member of the marketing team, working closely with the company's Sales Representatives, and advising our customers in all the technical aspects of using computer systems.

It's a responsible job that will give full reign to all your talents whilst demanding the ability to handle considerable pressure—the kind of pressure you'd expect when you're having to deal with several projects simultaneously. But that won't diminish your

natural flair for getting on well and communicating effectively with technical and non-technical people alike—at all levels.

These are the qualities we'll be looking for, together with a degree and two to three years' commercial or industrial experience.

In return we offer an excellent salary supported by a wide range of benefits including free life insurance, a contributory pension scheme and BUPA membership.

If you'd like to audition for the part, we currently have openings throughout the U.K. Phone for an application form or write with a comprehensive c.v. to: Kate Dawson, Recruitment Officer, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL. Telephone: 01-995 1441 Extension 4976. Please quote reference: 671000



IBM

DATACOMMS DESIGN SPECIALISTS c.£15K

We offer you a lifestyle that's as rewarding as the technical challenge

A CAREER WITHOUT COMPROMISE

Less than 2 hours from the heart of London there's a new centre of datacomms development. A centre that doesn't ask you to compromise your lifestyle for the sake of your career.

Here, in Felkstone on the beautiful Suffolk coast, British Telecom have set up a development establishment for the Business Systems Division. In company with a host of other hi-tech industries, we have created a specialised community dedicated to advanced applications and product development.

ADDING NEW STRENGTH

It's a dynamic environment—very near BT's research HQ at Martlesham—that appeals to the cream of Datacomms Designers. Men and women who have already helped us to create the progressively successful range of Merlin business systems. Right now, though, we want to add further strength to that team. We need experts who can help us develop the hardware and software elements of modern plus other datacomms and ancillary control systems.

FAR-REACHING BRIEF

Our brief—to provide design information, technical liaison and, of course, new product innovations—is both fascinating and far-reaching. It's a precise juggling act between the constraints of size, power consumption plus the constant influence of emerging technologies and trends in facilities (eg. microprocessors).

uncommitted logic arrays, digital signal processors, surface mounting, thick film hybrids etc.

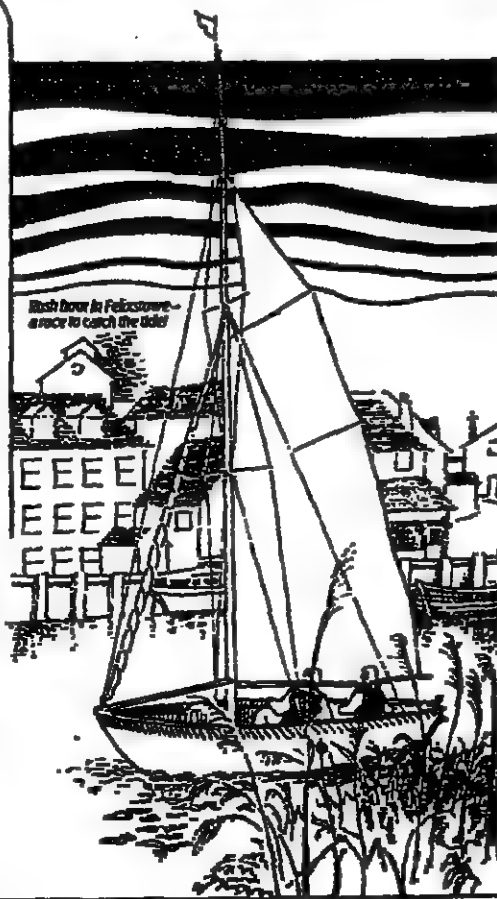
Clearly, this kind of work calls for extensive experience in the development of products or systems using either digital signal processors to perform complex real-time signal processing or microprocessors to provide real-time control. In addition, we will look for proven experience in seeing datacomms product designs through to manufacture.

GET MORE LIVING OUT OF LIFE

Quite apart from the good salary—around £15,000 p.a.—and the many benefits (including the prospect of education assistance), Felkstone offers a wealth of natural attractions... low-cost housing, superb countryside, a young and progressive community, plus a host of ready-made water sports... within ten minutes of leaving the office you can be enjoying the sea and sun and slipping out to sea—the perfect end to a very satisfying day's work.

Felkstone could well be the career without compromise for you. For more information, write to: Mr. Steve Giddens, on 01-431 2411 or write to his exclusive CV at British Telecom Business Systems, Room 2126, 23 Newland Street, London W1P 4SP. Please quote reference 637.

British Telecom Business Systems



CURATOR GRADE G SCIENCE MUSEUM — LONDON

Vacancies for Curators G exist in the various departments of the Science Museum to assist with: the day-to-day tasks involved in the preparation and arrangement of exhibitions including the technical handling, care, display and demonstration of exhibits; the compilation and maintenance of departmental records; the reception of visitors; the answering of enquiries.

Candidates should normally possess General Certificate of Education 'O' level passes or Scottish Certificate of Education 'O' grade passes, in at least four subjects including English Language and either Mathematics or a relevant science subject; a modern European language would also be an advantage. Applicants with equivalent or higher qualifications are also eligible.

The salary scale for the Curator G grade is £12,277 to £18,335, in addition Inner London Weighting Allowance of £1,265 p.a. at age 18 and over or £1,024 p.a. under age 18 is payable to officers working in the London area. Starting salary will be dependent on age and will range from £4,301 at age 16 to £8,335 at age 21 or over (inclusive of Inner London Weighting Allowance). A higher starting salary may be authorised for candidates aged 22 or over who, it is considered, have gained experience of special value since the age of 21.

Science Museum Staff are employed by the Trustees of the Science Museum and are not Civil Servants, however their pay and conditions are similar to those of the Civil Service.

Please write for an application form to: Science Museum, Staff Section, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2DD. Completed Applications must be returned by 15 August 1985.

FINANCIAL CONSULTANCY

IS A GROWTH AREA OF THE MOMENT AND OF THE FUTURE—DON'T MISS OUT!

FPS (Management) Ltd. is a leading firm of financial consultants and because of phenomenal expansion in 1984—is looking for two outstanding individuals to complement its London-based team of professionals. The right individuals (aged 22+ and based in London) will be intelligent and energetic, highly motivated, hard-working and able to absorb new ideas quickly.

Full training will be provided.

Remuneration is expected to be in excess of £12,000 in year one. This is a superb opportunity to develop your own business and career path in a growing company and in an exciting industry.

For further details telephone: **HUGH JORY on 01-240 9080**



GRADUATES

Develop your career in a DP role with a major international oil company



Marathon Oil UK, part of a major international oil and gas corporation, are operators of the Brae Field in the North Sea. Our UK operations enjoy continued expansion and this has created excellent opportunities for a number of young computer science graduates.

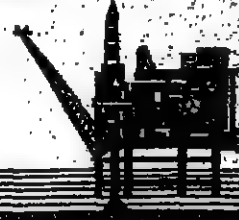
If you've at least a second class honours degree and a year's experience of commercial data processing systems you could join a team of Analysts/Programmers on some of the most exciting commercial development projects currently underway.

You'll be based in London and will work on commercial systems development relating to North Sea platform construction and operations, as well as other corporate functions.

Previous exposure to on-line database systems will be a distinct advantage. Our need is for responsible men or women who can work on their own initiative and who wish to develop their career with a major international company.

In return, you will receive a competitive salary and generous benefits package.

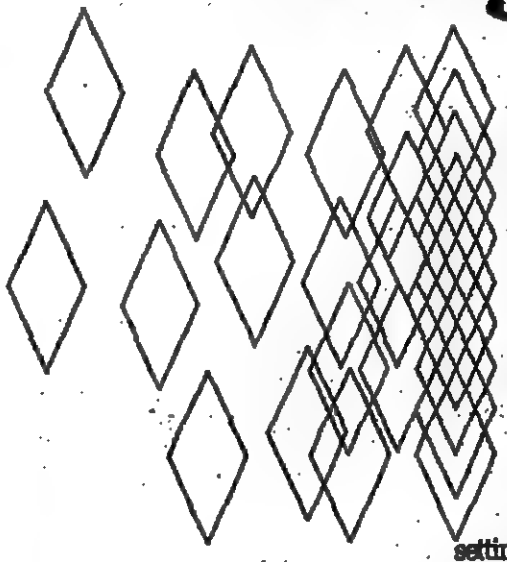
Please telephone for an application form and further details or write enclosing a full CV to: Netta Berry, Marathon International Petroleum (GB) Ltd., 174 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5AT. Tel: 01-486 0922.



Setting the pace in the oil world.

Software Engineers

to £22K and share



Praxis is different. We care about quality, and we recruit people who share our commitment to the best planning, the best formal methods, the best project management.

We care about people, so salaries and working conditions are good, and all staff are shareholders and receive a share of the profits. Praxis is young (2 years), growing (currently 50 staff), informal, and thoroughly professional.

At our offices in Bath we develop software for customers throughout industry. We specialise in software engineering—good computer science coupled with good management—and projects include compilers, operating systems, expert systems, real-time control, a project support environment, database and communications.

If this sounds interesting, please contact us, even if you are not planning to move jobs at once. We need staff with 5-20 years relevant experience ideally including team or project-leading, and a commitment to delivering high quality. For further details and an application form, phone or write to:

Wendie Drinkwater
Praxis Systems plc
20 Mansel Street
Bath BA1 4PX
Tel Bath (0222) 335855 (mentioning Ref C/12/85)

PRAXIS
setting standards in software

Science Graduate?

Don't be confused about the way ahead...

... because with ICI Plant Protection you could be embarking on an interesting, varied career in Registration.

Our crop protection products are used throughout the world and must conform to a wide range of regulations and standards to meet stringent environmental requirements.

It is the function of our Registration Department to see that all these requirements are met. This involves the maintenance of extensive data and the preparation of detailed reviews of compounds. These reviews are sent to government bodies worldwide, with whom there is considerable liaison.

As a Registration Assistant you will work with one of our small teams dealing with a particular area of the world—as far apart as Western Europe and America. You will use your scientific training to interpret and present the data required, but above all you will use your personality and communication skills to deal effectively with contacts to the highest level.

Your role will be crucial to the on-going success of our products.

So, if you are a graduate in a science subject and have the personal skills and confidence, you will find the work both exciting and demanding. You'll also be involved in some UK and overseas travel.

We offer competitive starting salaries and future career potential will be all you would expect from one of the most successful businesses within the ICI Group.

Please write with details of your qualifications and any relevant experience to: Peter Thomas, Personnel Department, ICI Plant Protection Division, Farmhurst, Haslemere, Surrey GU27 3UE. Please quote reference: C/MS. Closing date 18th August 1985.



Plant Protection Division

TRAINEE BROKER

Due to expansion, I am looking for 2 very ambitious people. They must be aged 22-26 to work within leading West End brokerage. Earning above average income while training, doing slowly.

Call Tom Hearn on 01-491 4848.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

University of Warwick

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for an MRC Fellowship to study the structure and properties of a range of inorganic compounds and related cluster molecules.

The post is available for up to two years from October 1. The salary is £12,500 p.a. plus £1,500 p.a. for research expenses.

Applicants, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should send their applications to: Prof. G. W. Watt, Department of Chemistry, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Two referees should be contacted for references.

Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman Cultural Attache's Office London

The Sultanate of Oman requires three Qualified Experts with a wide range of experience, for Scholar Technical Secondary School in Oman, to be specialised in Electricity, Electronics, Computers and General Mechanical. Minimum five years experience required and they will undertake the following tasks:

- 1 To evaluate the curriculum
- 2 To write the textbooks
- 3 To supervise the teachers
- 4 To prepare the guidelines
- 5 To prepare some Audio Visual aids
- 6 To check the Equipments and Tools used in the Labs and Workshops

Candidates should hold BSc in one of the following majors. Holders of MSc are preferable:

- A General Electrical
- B Mechanical (Automobiles)
- C General Mechanics
- D Air conditioning
- E Electronics

Experience:

- 1 Five years' teaching experience in Secondary Schools in one of the above mentioned majors.
- 2 Three years in the supervision in one of the above-mentioned majors.
- 3 Seven years in curriculum development in one of the above-mentioned majors.
- 4 Five years teaching in Colleges or Polytechnics in one of the above-mentioned majors with a good knowledge of the curriculum and textbooks.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES

- 1 First Omani 605 Gross Salary
- 2 First Omani 44 Electricity/Water allowances
- 3 First Omani 75 Transportation allowances
- 4 First Omani 15 Telephone allowances

Current exchange rate is 1 Omani = \$2.87 U.S. Dollars approx.

Applications, curriculum vitae with full details and full address / telephone number, should be sent to the Cultural Attache, Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman, 64 Embury Gardens, London, SW7. Selected applicants will be called for interview in London in due course.

2 ASSISTANT MANAGERS

£10,000 to £12,000

Urgently required for friendly Japanese travel agency in Covent Garden. Applicants must be fluent in Japanese with minimum three years travel experience.

Please apply in writing to:

Mr. Samuel Tsunematsu, Gehndi Travel Ltd, 171 Drury Lane, London WC2E 8BT

Thursday July 25 1985

ES

DP role

company

to 52K

and 52K

rate?

ERS

PREDICTION is difficult, especially about the future. The last December I stuck my neck out and made a number of prognostications about what would happen in 1985. How am I doing so far?

My main predictions were for WIMPs or window icons, mouse programs, 3.5in disc drives and home micros with 1MB of RAM. I also wrote that the flood of IBM PC clones will continue, while most British hardware and software firms will take a breather. In general terms, then, I was right. In a number of details I was wrong.

In particular, I overestimated the speed with which new products would be launched, and underestimated the depth of the slump in the whole industry.

WIMPs have certainly made news, and there are now four main competitors in offering "user friendly" computing. The leader is still Apple with the Macintosh micro, where WIMPs are built in. Digital Research is the main competitor, with its GEM (Graphics Environment Manager) software for the IBM PC and other micros. DR's rival Microsoft now claims to be delivering its own similar system, MS Windows, to manufacturers, so there is hope of seeing it on user's desktops, albeit almost two years after it was first announced. The unexpected entrant is Epsom with its own software, Taxi, running on the new QX-16.

However, the most important of all machines is the Atari 520ST, but it now seems this will not go on sale until September. The 520ST is important because the people who could really benefit from a Macintosh can't afford the cost of a whole system—several thousand pounds. The 520ST promises more power for £750. It will be great if it works.

While 3.5in disc drives have been important this year, the hoped-for hard drive has not yet been launched. These include the Atari 520ST, again, and the IBM PCII and IBM laptop computers. Sinclair did not, as I recommended, include a hard drive in the QL with built-in 3.5in disc. Apple has not yet



Sir Clive Sinclair at the launch of the QL: a survivor?

Jack Schofield goes back to his crystal VDU to check the progress of his predictions for 1985

How today compares with yesterday

launched the inevitable 3.5in drive for the Apple II series. Sadly, Amstrad went for the cheaper 5in size for the built-in drive in the new 664.

Sinclair, at last, trying to standardise disc formats for the QL by adopting the MicroPeripherals system. The plan is to sell twin 720K 3.5in microfloppies under the Sinclair label for under £500—but it may be too much too late.

When it comes to 128K micros, I wrote of a "blood-bath" and the price of 64K-bit RAM chips tumbling. Chips which cost £1 each at Christmas now cost 50p, which means 128K uses £8-worth.

The main newcomer has been the Atari 130XE, which I wrote would cost "under £200". Actually it costs £170, and can be found for £150 if you shop around. Enterprise has also launched a 128K machine at £250. These two join the Sinclair QL, Memotech RS128, Apple IIc and Apricot F1 which had 128K already.

Three machines have failed to appear in the UK. The Commodore C128 multi-personality machine has been shown but not delivered. The 128K Amstrad has been shown only in the USA. The Oric 1Q164 did not appear before a bankrupt Oric was sold to a French company; it is now merely a minor footnote in British microcomputer history.

Oric was just one of several failures. However, when I said British hardware companies would "take a pasting" I did not foresee the rapid virtual collapse of both Sinclair and Acorn. "Uncle Clive will survive," I averred. Now I am not so sure.

Acorn certainly deserves to have gone out of business years ago, for its ridiculous pricing of the Acorn BBC B, and for deliberately crippling the Electron then delivering it 18 months late. However, I observed that "Acorn specialises in walking on water," and I didn't honestly see why that should not continue.

I was all too correct in observing "the Plus4 won't succeed at £299" but I did not expect it to be selling in Dixons now for under £100. My prediction that the C16 "will be short lived" can be held over for the rest of the year. I still think this machine is not worth buying. The profit made by those currently offering it at £50 may also mean it is not worth selling.

The failure of the Japanese MSX machines was easy to predict, and obviously came to pass. Those still interested in finding someone else along Tottenham Court Road at roughly half price "while stocks last." Unfortunately there is an MSX-II on the horizon, which merely proves that even well respected Japanese multinational super-corporations can have cloth between the ears when it comes to the micro market.

When it comes to business machines, predicting more IBM PC lookalikes was obviously a safe bet. Commodore, Ferranti and Zenith are among the year's crop, with a number of Far Eastern clones like the Spirit, Paperlog and Leading Edge PC about to inflate supply even more.

What I should have highlighted was the explosion of IBM PC AT-compatibles, which has actually been the main feature of the year so far. Intertec, Kaypro, Compaq, Zenith, NCR, Tele-

Video, Texas Instruments, Corona, ITT and Paperlog have all announced machines based on the same Intel 80286 chip. Ferranti and NCR can be expected to follow.

However, they may all come a cropper. People may decide they don't need an AT-like, they just need the same sort of speed and power—and PC-compatibles like the Olivetti M-24 already offer that.

I still think Christmas 1985 could be the end of the road for the old 8-bit micro we know and (mostly) love. However, we have yet to see new machines based on 16-bit chips which nevertheless offer compatibility with their 8-bit forebears. This way the software base can be retained, while a development path is opened for the future.

The chips in question are the Western Design Centre's W65SC816, to replace the 6582, and the Hitachi HD-64180 or Zilog's Z-8001, to replace the familiar Z-80 chip. I still think the W65SC is bound to appear this year in an Apple II, and probably represents Acorn's only hope of long-term survival.

One of the advantages of writing in a newspaper is that people are unlikely to keep copies and tick off one's failures as they come to light. Giving an accurate impression of the present is thus, perhaps, more important than foretelling the future.

However, most of the columns in this series have been factual rather than speculative, and particularly aimed at helping newcomers to microcomputing to get a grasp of the subject. A selection of these have been updated and published as *The Guardian Guide to Microcomputing* (Basil Blackwell, £5.95 in paperback).

The 37 chapters cover a wide range of subjects such as choosing a micro and peripherals, home and serious applications, programming languages and programming, communications, electronic mail and—briefly—business computing. If you enjoy the book, you may find the book versions useful.

The down-to-earth story of the geologists and the micro

Bill Sowerbutts reports on how a learned society discovered new horizons

NOT long ago the oak-panelled rooms of the Geological Society of London resounded to the quiet chatter of a brood of microcomputers and their attendant printers and plotters. The occasion was a geological computer fair arranged by the Society's geological information group. It provided confirmation that computers are rapidly becoming regarded as essential tools in almost every branch of the earth sciences.

Three exhibits showed engineering geology applications. A microcomputer-based image processing system developed by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory showed how techniques normally only considered possible on powerful mainframe computers can, with careful thought and not a little ingenuity, be adapted to use on a microcomputer. The system consisted of a Torch microcomputer, a Pluto graphics controller and a Microvision colour monitor. It is used to display Landsat satellite images of overseas countries where new roads are planned, extract information about the geology from them, and identify places where problems with slope stability are likely.

The Torch used contains two processing units: a 6502 board (essentially a BBC micro) controlling its hardware, and a 280 CPU to control the programs. Landsat data are stored on a 20 Mbyte hard disc. The graphics controller has three memory boards, each capable of storing 640 pixels by 576 lines in a 4-bit resolution. Each board is connected to one colour gun on the monitor giving a picture with a possible total of 4096 colours. The result is a high quality full colour Landsat image on equipment costing a total of about £5,000.

Two exhibits were of microcomputers for calculating the stability of slopes produced in



almost every aspect of geology, not just in Britain but overseas, had five working demonstrations. Three showed how micros are being used on field projects and how they allow geological information to be checked and assessed as it is collected. Instead of on return to the office when it's too late for mistakes to be corrected. One was a Cifer 1887 microcomputer used specifically for overseas work where power supplies are often unreliable and working conditions harsh. It is used mainly by exploration geologists working in developing countries to process geochemical data so it can be assessed adequately on the spot.

The same underlying philosophy was evident with another BGS demonstration, centred on an Apple II machine used on geophysical surveys. In this branch of the earth sciences micros are connected to geophysical instruments and programmed to record measurements automatically, and to interpret results in the field.

The British Geological Survey, which is involved in

used for logging and processing gamma-ray measurements made at sea, provides further proof that microcomputers can get to the places other computers can't reach.

Rocks are weakly radioactive, the amount of radioactivity varying from one rock type to another. By towing a gamma ray detector along the seabed and measuring this natural radioactivity it is possible to map the rock types forming the sea bottom. The 3802 is used to log four channels of gamma ray detector output through an RS232C interface, process and plot the results, and work out the ship's position from navigational information so that precisely defined survey lines can be followed.

Any major project to find and extract a natural resource such as oil, gas or minerals generates vast amounts of geological information. Much of this has to be assessed while exploration is in progress, and much of it is used to plan further exploration. In many cases the micro is used to

perform specific tasks on information either before it is entered into geological databases stored on mainframe computers, or after it has been extracted from them.

A Husky Hunter hand-held computer formed part of a demonstration by Britoil on their computerised core store. Britoil has rock samples and sections of drill core from over 700 wells stored in a large warehouse in Glasgow. Movable microprocessor controlled racking is used so that when a specific sample is needed it can be located and extracted automatically. Information about each sample, including its location within the core-store is kept in a database on an IBM mainframe. When new samples are added to the store, information is keyed into the Husky. Once a day this battery-powered micro is connected to the mainframe, direct data transfer takes place and the database is updated.

A Rair Black Box 330 micro was shown being used with bibliographic database to

provide information about minerals. Called Minsearch, this machine is operated by BGS and used with specialised software to provide information about mineral deposits, exploration and mining activity, and things like mineral economics and mining regulations.

Demonstrations from the universities of Glasgow and Hull gave an insight into how computers are being used in geology departments for teaching and research. Both showed how, by using data files with the same general structure, a small suite of programs could be used to process and plot data from a range of different subjects.

A program for the computer-aided description of soil and rock samples was demonstrated on an Apple II from Kingston Polytechnic.

Bill Sowerbutts is Lecturer in Geophysics at Manchester University and currently the geological information group coordinator for members with an interest in microcomputers.

IN A December gale three years ago, the vehicle ferry European Gateway collided with the rail ferry Speedlink Vanguard in the twisting approaches to Harwich Harbour and sank in shallow water on the nearby Felixstowe Ledge.

It is tempting, but incorrect, to suggest that it was this dramatic collision which prompted the Harwich Harbour Board to ask Marconi Radar Systems, just down the road at Chelmsford, to design a new radar control system, and that what the Board's future collisions can confidently be avoided. The truth is far more complicated. But the December 1982 casualty was at least a symbolic factor in the Harbour Board's decision to properly applied, a modern radar display can indirectly help to avoid collisions. In this respect the maritime world is cautiously edging closer to aviation where the positive direction of traffic from the ground, even without radar, has long been established.

At sea, the master on his bridge is traditionally obedient only to God. Any interference from shore-based "armchair" sailors is treated with suspicion. But over the years since the Torrey Canyon disaster, a series of wrecks and collisions, especially those involving oil pollution, has persuaded even seafarers that some degree of external control is sensible. One-way routing systems are now in place at around the British Isles, and the Assistant Harbour Master (Operations) at Harwich, Captain Roderick Shaw, believes that in a busy port like his it is logical to extend the routing principle right into harbour.

To help make the system work, he has been requiring, for instance, that ships report in by radio before entering the approach channel. But the works on the basis of the typical absolute direction of the master of a Dutch coastguard vessel, but of advice and information, much of which he derives from his radar. "I work on the basis that a master ignores our advice at his peril," he says.

With the resources available in the harbour control tower just behind the town

The combination of computer and radar is beginning to change the nature of control of the sea lanes. David Fairhall reports

Harwich throws out a lifeline

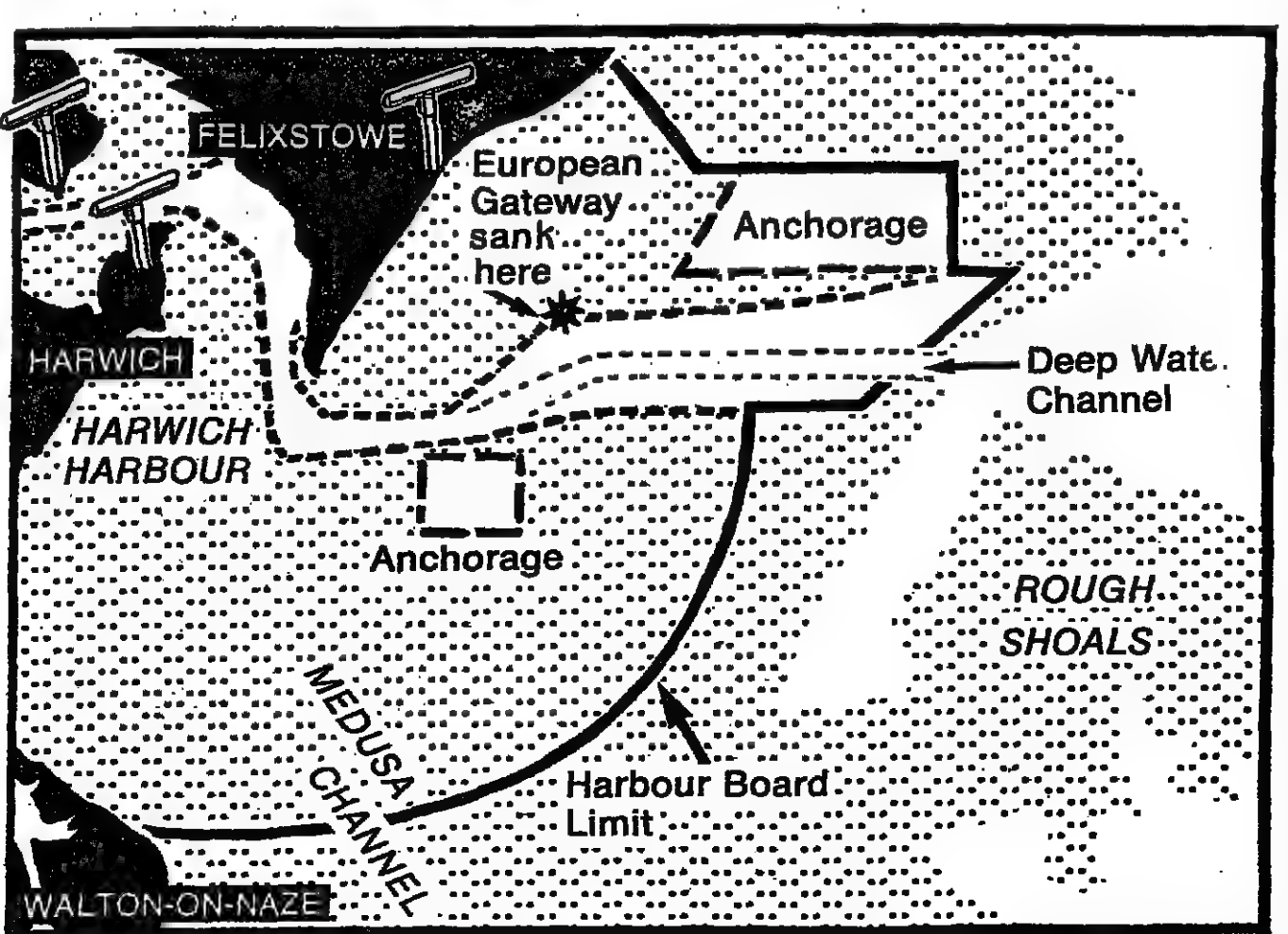


Illustration by David Turner

quay, he reckons he is bound to know more about what is going to happen in the next few minutes than any individual ship's master. He can warn a container ship departing from Felixstowe opposite that if she leaves now she will find herself swinging in the channel just as a passenger ferry comes round the corner from Parkstone. He can warn a vessel approaching offshore that unless she slows down she will meet the ferry on one of the awkward bends in the channel just outside—as the Speedlink Vanguard did that December night.

Wherever possible, the aim is to prevent big awkward vessels getting to close quarters where their room for manoeuvre is limited. "Let them do their hard-starboards, where there's plenty of water," says Captain Shaw. He has no intention of using his new radar system for collision avoidance in the direct sense, though some of its computerised facilities—such as the vectors predicting course and speed—might tempt someone who really was an armchair sailor.

"Once they get into that area," he says, "it's strictly bridge to bridge." The man out there watching the changing perspective of the other ship's navigation lights must have the ultimate freedom of decision to match his ultimate responsibility—which is not to say he might not appreciate a course to steer for a safe anchorage when he's lost in fog and his own radar is on the blink.

Captain Shaw reckons that the key to gaining the shipmaster's confidence, and hence his co-operation, is to give accurate advice when it's needed. The harbour control service, in other words, is only as good as the information it gives out. For instance one of the facilities offered by

Marconi's computerised display is an automatic warning if a channel marker buoy drags out of position. Shaw says: "It would be wrong for a ship to tell a port authority that one of its buoys was off station."

A whole range of complex plotting facilities could have been programmed into the display, but just the port controller is cautious about interfering with the shipmaster's independence, the Marconi engineers have been careful not to force unwanted computerisation on the controller. They have also left the "raw" radar available in case he is suspicious of a completely synthetic picture.

Harwich has had a radar for ten years. It turned to Marconi to update and expand an existing system and the Chelmsford company was keen to move into this relatively new market as a diversification from its normal naval work.

By naval standards, there is nothing spectacular about the Harwich radar. Marconi left the existing scanner where it was and added two more, on the seaward side of the Felixstowe peninsula and on Shotley Spit, to look up river to the Parkstone ferry berths. Looking seaward, Captain Shaw specified that he must be able to see navigational buoys and pilot boats ten miles out. Many yachts will still be "invisible" and some of them, he fears, will still come motoring up the deep water channel, apparently unconcerned by the bow wave of the vast container ship looming up astern.

The crucial thing is the display, with almost any choice of colours to suit the operator's preference, and usable in full daylight; not hidden away behind curtains, in other words, but mounted right under the main windows on a marked ship's course, speed, and range without either cluttering the display with too much detail or pretending the computer can solve problems that can only be solved at sea.

LETTERS: A few loose ends

Sir,—Whilst I claim no particular mathematical skills in the field of topology and I found the article by Ian Stewart (Micro, July 11) somewhat abstruse, I do claim a lifetime expertise in the collection of loose pieces of string and would object that the diagram, by Peter Clarke, breaks several of the rules of this particular subset of topology.

For example "the rule of two" states that every piece of string has two, and only two, loose ends. Now this diagram quite clearly shows five loose ends. One piece of string would give two loose ends, two pieces gives four loose ends, but five is a physical impossibility.

Then there's the Gordian rule of knots and exists which so baffled Alexander. This states that the number of lines entering a knot must be equal to the number leaving. If we study the hunk to the right of the diagram we see three lines entering from the left, one pursuing a turn or spiral rotation and exiting to the right, but what of the other two?

There is in fact an escape clause possible here, by means of a "hook turn," probably in this particular case by means of a "hang-nail" whereby one of the lines is allowed to latch around said projection and thus reverse its direction and exit on the same side as that by which it entered. The thumb to the left of the diagram would require two such hooks to satisfy the needs of the diagram, presumably driven into the meta-carpal bone. The middle finger of the hand to the right of the diagram would also bear deeper analysis.—Sincerely yours, M.D. Bakall, Guildford.

Keeping on a low level

Sir,—The correspondence about what programming language should be used in teaching beginners, astounds me by saying nothing at all about assembly language programming.

There is a solid industrial reason why mathematics are required to make them selves familiar with the instruction set of at least one kind of microprocessor and to learn the elements of assembly language programming: a highly important use of computers in the future is going to be the use of microprocessors in a dedicated mode in other products, and this assembly language programming is indispensable for the best results.

There are also solid educational reasons for teaching beginners something about assembly language programming: there is no better way of learning what kind of beast a computing machine really is than studying the instruction set of a sample microprocessor, like the classic little Intel 8080 (which will give you great insight into what is actually going on inside the stylish black box between keyboard and screen).

All you can really learn from using a high-level language is how to think I would be the last person to disparage that, but you can learn how to think without going anywhere near a machine, and surely we do need to teach beginners something solid and basic about computing, as well as about thinking. Grahame Leman, 11 Shakespeare Road, London W3.

A sense of proportion

Sir,—As a mathematician, your correspondent Keith Devlin should have needed to measure a sheet of A4 paper in order to determine the ratio of its sides (Futures, July 18). The geometry of the A-series paper is such that, for any sheet, the aspect ratio is $\sqrt{2}$, so that when the sheet is folded in half it becomes $\sqrt{2}$, thereby maintaining the same value of 1.414—to which his figure is only an approximation.—Yours faithfully, Sheila M. Weir, Paul Cockram, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston.

Rothmans International SCIENTISTS

... for an expanding corporate tobacco R&D function
from £13,000 : Essex

Rothmans International is a diversified and successful international group with worldwide sales of around £2,500 million and a strong record of profit growth. The work of our R&D scientists has been one of the elements of the company's continuing success and has led to the expansion of this R&D function based at the company's existing site at Basildon, Essex.

As a result we are now looking to recruit a number of experienced scientists - ideally with a tobacco industry background. All the scientists will work within small teams of highly trained professionals, and will have contact at all levels of this international organisation. A self-starter, you will also need first class oral and written communication skills.

Scientist - Applications R&D (Mechanical Engineering)

... to assist in the research and development of the mechanical aspects of filtration and cigarette construction. Educated to degree level in Mechanical Engineering you should have a sound knowledge of the engineering principles of processes and machinery relating to filter and cigarette making or similar operations. Experience of R&D, problem solving and/or the design of related processes/machinery would be desirable.

Scientist - Applications R&D (Materials Science)

... to assist in the research and development aspects of cigarette and primarily packaging materials from innovation through to commercial viability. Educated to degree level in materials science or a related subject you should have experience of R&D relating to packaging and packaging materials together with a sound knowledge of paper and board, laminated foils, plastics technology, and a working knowledge of packaging processes and equipment.

Scientist - Analytical Development & Services (Chemistry)

... to provide a specialised analytical service in support of the product research and development programme and innovate and develop methods for the analysis of tobacco leaf and smoke. This will involve leading a team of up to seven staff. Educated to degree level in chemistry you should have previous experience in the application of a broad range of analytical techniques, including gas and liquid chromatography, spectrometry and auto-analysis.

Scientist - Chemistry Development & Services (Chemistry)

... to undertake detailed evaluation of the chemistry of cigarette smoke and tobacco and to solve chemical problems relating to the product and the production process. You should have a PhD - or degree plus three years' experience - in Analytical Chemistry, together with wide experience of chromatography and other instrumental techniques, such as mass spectrometry, UV and IR spectroscopy. The ability to innovate methods for the resolution of complex analytical chemistry problems is essential.

Scientist - Analytical Development & Services (Electronics)

... to design and construct specialised instrumentation for research and development, including the development of appropriate software, electronics and hardware systems. With a degree or equivalent in electronics or a related science you should have specialist skills for use in the design of digital and analog circuits and the application of software systems in PASCAL and ASSEMBLER code together with the use of transducers, actuators, and stepper-motors and their interfacing. Knowledge of micro-computer and single-board computer use in input/output and control applications is also essential.

Assistant Scientist Flavour Development & Services

... to operate a sensory evaluation facility for tobacco products and to initiate sensory research projects within the overall R&D programme. You should be educated to degree level or equivalent in a Flavour/Food Science or related discipline and have knowledge of sensory testing as a tool for product development. The ability to evaluate new techniques, in the context of their application to tobacco products is essential as is experience in the operation of sensory panels. The starting salary for this appointment will be from £11,000 depending upon age, qualifications and experience.

For all posts we offer an attractive salary, dependent on ability and experience. Excellent benefits include a generous holiday entitlement, life assurance, private medical cover and assistance with relocation where applicable.

Please write for an application form, indicating the position(s) of interest to Miss Jean Barnes, Personnel Manager, Rothmans International, Christopher Martin Road, Basildon, Essex.

USE YOUR MATERIALS EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING BRISTOL

At British Aerospace we are currently looking for a young Engineer with some experience in welding processes, to join our Advanced Manufacturing Development Department at Filton, Bristol.

The job arises as a result of our involvement in the design, development and manufacture of the high technology wing for the new A320 jetliner. As a Development Engineer, you'll be an important member of a team responsible for the development of welding processes, including

day-to-day support to production welding. You will also be involved with Automated welding, the use of robotics, and the development of welding methods for new aerospace materials.

Educated to at least HNC level in Materials Science or Mechanical Technology, you must have some experience related to these areas, and be keen to work on various research and development projects. You must of course be capable of working on your own initiative.

In addition to an attractive salary we are offering a range of

benefits that include a first class contributory pension scheme, sick pay and life assurance schemes, and excellent welfare, social and sports facilities.

For an application form please telephone or write to: The Employment Manager (Ref AIR/20), British Aerospace (Aircraft), Filton House, Bristol BS99 7AR. Tel: Bristol (0272) 593831 Ext. 4396.

BRITISH
AEROSPACE
AIRCRAFT

GLC

Working for London

Data Protection Adviser

To assist management of the various Council departments to implement the provisions of the Data Protection Act. Good organisational, analytical and report writing skills are required, backed by a sound understanding of the underlying principles of the Data Protection Act and its impact and implications on the data processing function.

£11,900 - £13,725 inc. Ref: CCS7010.

Systems Development Officer

This is an opportunity to contribute to a major systems development for the London Fire Brigade - The Central Mobilising Project - being undertaken by the Council in co-operation with a major contractor.

There will be involvement in all stages of developing systems, programs and documentation from business analysis to implementation, with a key responsibility for establishing and maintaining user liaison and confidence. The brief also includes fault-finding and investigation on all sub-systems and the longer term development of the GLC.

A sound broad-based real-time computing background is needed, covering several of the following areas: business analysis; systems design; subcontracting and change control. Reliability requirements demand a rigorous approach to testing and documentation and strong problem-solving capabilities.

£9,725 - £15,525 inc. Ref: CCS6062.

Write to CCS Staff Section, Room 693 or tel: 01-633 6069. Applications forms must be returned by 9 August 85.

To obtain your form write to the appropriate Staff Section, quoting the ref. and room number on the envelope, to: GLC, The County Hall, London SE1 7PS. Or telephone the number given.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

Job sharing arrangements are open to all applicants.

REMOTE SENSING

The Natural Environment Research Council is a government-funded body responsible for research in the environmental sciences. The use of remote sensing techniques to aid this research is increasing rapidly as new methods and opportunities to acquire data are becoming available. We require a person to assist the Remote Sensing Planning Group Leader to fulfil an important remit:

□ provision of advice on policy relating to the use of space and airborne remote sensing techniques.

□ identification of services and facilities needed to meet the new opportunities.

□ liaison with national and international bodies. Special duties associated with the post include the identification of requirements and priorities for remote sensing systems and involvement in the preparations required for future satellite missions. The successful candidate will be based in Swindon but will be expected to undertake some travelling, both within the UK and abroad.

Candidates should have a degree in a maths, science or engineering subject, a wide knowledge of remote sensing techniques and applications, and some practical post-graduate experience in the use of remote sensing methods.

The appointment will be to the grade of Higher Scientific Officer or Senior Scientific Officer and the starting salary will be in the range £7,788 to £10,641 (HSO) or £9,772 to £12,653 (SSO), dependent on age, qualifications and experience.

The NERC is not a government department, but conditions of service are similar to those of the Civil Service.

For further information and an application form, please contact Sue Purdie at Holbrook House, Station Road, Swindon SN1 1DE, telephone 0783 40101, ext 523, quoting reference MP84.

The closing date for return of completed application forms is 6 August, 1985.

Natural
Environment
Research
Council

BEFORE WE ASK YOU TO EVALUATE A LEASE, WE ASK YOU TO EVALUATE YOURSELF Up to £9250

Mercantile Credit is part of the Barclay's Bank Group and in its own right one of the largest finance houses in Britain.

We can offer excellent prospects but by the same token we can afford to be choosy.

We're looking for an Assistant to work in our Lease Evaluation Department preparing quotations for business generated from our new business executives.

Whoever we appoint will have to work from a terminal linked to an IBM mainframe and with an IBM pc using mainly Lotus 1-2-3 software.

So first, do you have a good degree in Maths, Accountancy or Economics?

Second, can you work under pressure?

Third, do you have any fair for finance? Without it, you won't get far in this job.

This is a highly specialised field and deals can be extremely complex. Nevertheless we're not looking for experience. We'll provide all the necessary on and off the job training, including enough about taxation and accountancy to get you started.

Just remember, all the training in the world is wasted if you don't have the raw material!

There is an excellent salary plus a long string of company benefits including season ticket loan scheme, non-contributory pension plan and preferred mortgage subject to qualifying period.

So if you have the raw material call Adrian Sullivan on 01-242 1234. Or write to him at Mercantile Credit Company Limited, Elizabethan House, Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5DP.

Mercantile Credit!

REQUIRED TWO QUALIFIED ENGLISH TEACHERS SPECIALISED AND EXPERIENCED IN

TEACHING ENGLISH TO CHILDREN As a second language

AND ONE SPECIALISED COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHER

(Working knowledge of Arabic an advantage)

For a high standard private school opening in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Priority will be given to holders of University degrees in Education and candidates must have at least 2 1/2 years' teaching experience.

Interviews to be held in London. Salaries and other benefits will depend upon qualifications of the candidate.

Please send your cv to:

FE-NOON AHMED MOUSTAFA (UK) LTD.,
5 POND ROAD, BLACKHEATH,
LONDON SE3 9JL

CAD/CAM CENTRE MANAGER c£17,000

British Maritime Technology Ltd. (BMT), which was formed in April following the merger of BSRA and NMI Ltd. is one of the largest maritime consultants and research organisations in the UK. The Company employs about 300 staff spread across four sites in England, and has extensive facilities such as a significant computer network, towing tanks and wind tunnels.

We are currently constructing a purpose built CAD/CAM Centre for the North East on our site at Wallsend, financed jointly by Tyne & Wear Metropolitan County Council and ourselves. As well as the most up to date CAD/CAM equipment this will incorporate a lecture theatre and office accommodation.

We are seeking a CAD/CAM Centre Manager. Reporting to the Divisional Manager of Computing and Information Technology, the job holder will set up and run the Centre from the start, and will specifically:-

* Undertake the commercial planning, budgeting and operational control of the Centre.

* Plan and lead the market strategy and sales effort.

* Manage the small highly qualified team of staff at the Centre.

In order to be successful you will need to be a self-starter who can demonstrate success in a commercial high tech environment. Exposure to the Marketing and Sales Functions is essential. You are likely to be a graduate in engineering and a formal management qualification is also desirable.

We will offer you a competitive salary and benefits package including assistance with relocation if necessary. If you would like an application form please contact: Miss C. Fish, British Maritime Technology Limited, Wallsend Research Station, Wallsend, Tyne & Wear, NE28 6UY. Tel: 091-552 5522. Please quote WTS22.

BMT

British Maritime Technology

Bolton/Bury Computer Unit TEAM LEADER Principal Development Officer maximum £14,358

Bolton has established an Office Systems Support Team within the central Computer Unit, to undertake research and development, and provide a consultancy/advice service to both computer professionals and IT users, covering the following facilities:

● Personal computing (both micro and mainframe based). ● Text processing.

● Networking. ● Videodata.

● Electronic mail. ● Training.

You will be leading a team of staff, drawn from the Computer Unit, Management Services and other departments.

Ideally you will possess general business consultancy and IT skills. You will be familiar with ICL Office Systems products, plus other suppliers such as Rank Xerox and Apple.

For further information please contact Peter Horrocks on ext 263 at Bolton 22311.

Application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton BL1 1RU (tel: 22311, exts 567 and 6105) to be returned by 8th August. Trade Union membership is a condition of service.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

OUTSET -IteC- OFFICE TECHNOLOGY SUPERVISOR BUSINESS COMPUTING SUPERVISOR

Outset IteC is a successful centre which trains disabled and able-bodied unemployed 16-21 year olds for office and microcomputing jobs. The IteC aims to reflect today's multi-racial society in its personnel.

The IteC currently has two vacancies for training supervisors. Candidates should ideally have experience in some of the following areas:

— Keyboard skills and office administration

— Use of electronic office equipment and systems

— Use of microcomputer business software packages

— Computer operation and programming

Enthusiasm and an ability to communicate with young people are more important than formal teaching qualifications. The workers should have knowledge and experience of the problems facing young black people in getting training and employment. Experience of working with disabled people would be an advantage.

Salary: c. £3,250 p.a. including OLV. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 8th August, 1985, please contact: Matthew Pooton on 01-482 7141, or write to: OUTSET IteC, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
APPOINTMENTS
APPEAR EVERY THURSDAY IN
THE GUARDIAN

Graduate Scientist

Assessments Department

The National Radiological Protection Board is the major centre of reference for radiological protection in the UK. It provides an important information and advisory service to Government Departments and others concerned with protecting mankind from radiation hazards.

The Assessments Department currently requires a young graduate scientist to be employed on work concerned with the prediction of the radiological impact of current and future power programmes using mathematical modelling techniques. The post offers good career opportunities for someone wishing to gain valuable experience in the environmental modelling associated with radiological protection.

Entry qualifications: A good degree in a relevant discipline; candidates with a special aptitude for mathematical techniques would be preferred.

The appointment is graded Scientific Officer and starting salary will be within the range £5,625-£9,165 p.a. depending on qualifications and relevant experience. Application forms can be received from: Establishment and Personnel Office (REF: A200/R), National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RQ.

Tel: Abingdon (0235) 851600, Ext. 443/553. Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 15th August 1985.

National Radiological
Protection Board

COMPANY SECRETARY

Required for a major Research Association employing a staff of about 2

Bank Recruitment Advertising

International Banking... Systems Development c.£30,000

An international bank in the City, with a highly profitable record, now intends to update its systems very rapidly and is committed to an ambitious systems strategy involving substantial transaction processing based on its IBM 34 and 36 mini-computers whilst adding stand alone micro-systems for managerial decision support.

The man or woman appointed to implement this strategy will plan and control all crucial projects, in the process achieving a high level of user acceptance. Introduction of professional skills into the existing development team will be expected, as will imaginative leadership.

The successful candidate will be a systems professional with a good knowledge of international banking who is capable of working as a key member of the management team. Current experience of new trends in banking technology, and familiarity with software/hardware available worldwide, is necessary; well developed interpersonal and management skills are essential.

This represents a challenging opportunity for a creative, innovative individual to make a real contribution to management, for which the rewards will be commensurate. Usual banking benefits (including car) apply, and additional career opportunities could be available with an associated major bank.

Interested candidates should write initially to Ken Anderson at the address below, stating how the requirements are met. Please quote ref. 859, and indicate in a covering letter any banks to which you would not wish your application to be forwarded.

Anderson, Squires Ltd.,
127 Cheapside,
London EC2V 6BU

Anderson, Squires

The CWS Technical Group in Manchester is the major technical resource of the Society covering a wide variety of food and non-food products manufactured in CWS factories or packed by outside contractors.

We are looking for people to join our Development team in the following jobs:

Packaging Systems Officer

The Packaging Systems Section is responsible for the identification and evaluation of suitable machines and systems to perform all packaging related tasks within both food and non-food production units. The originator of machinery specifications and initial factory layout drawings will form part of the duties.

You should be qualified to Degree standard in Engineering, preferably with several years experience of packaging systems.

Food Development Officer

The Food Products Development Section is concerned with the identification and development of products which meet market requirements and which can be produced in CWS manufacturing units. Updating and improvement of existing products is also a responsibility of this section.

You should be qualified to Degree standard in Food Technology or a related subject, preferably with several years experience in the food industry.

Process Development Technologist

The Process Development Section is responsible for ensuring the safety of products processed within our own factories and for the introduction of new processes. Identification and evaluation of capital plant for CWS production units constitutes a major part of the work.

A Degree standard qualification in Chemical Engineering or related subject will be required preferably with several years experience in the food industry in a process development or control role.

Please apply in writing for an application form to: Mrs. M. O. Rabin, Administration & Welfare Officer, CWS Technical Group, 28 Knowsley Street, Manchester M8 8JU.

We are an equal opportunity employer.

Co-operative Wholesale Society

People who care

Equipment Evaluation and Analysis

Every year BT spend millions on a vast range of computing equipment... could you ensure that we buy the best value for our money?

To put it bluntly - are we buying the right kit? Does it perform as well as it should? Is it versatile enough to grow with our needs? How can we harness its full potential? Are we negotiating the keenest purchase contracts?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

These are the searching questions which concern BT's Equipment Services section... a team of expert analysts who provide in-depth assessment and advice on mainframes, mini and micro computers terminals and data communications equipment. The range of this brief really is remarkable. These experts keep us abreast of all technical developments... identify DP needs and recommend solutions... co-ordinate the tendering and assessment proposals... liaise on budgets, contracts, testing and demonstration... and they even go on to perform a technical support and troubleshooting role to user departments!

FASCINATED BY TECHNOLOGY

It's quite a challenge - one which would appeal enormously to people with a genuine interest in advanced systems specification and performance. Young professionals who are fascinated by one of the following:

- △ Computer hardware or machine architecture
- △ Data communications
- △ DP problem-solving and influencing computer strategies
- △ General computing - not specialising exclusively in programming or systems analysis.

If you have at least 12 months' relevant experience - ideally from a network control, technical support or purchasing/equipment evaluation background - now's the time to talk to BT. We need young people with a shrewd grasp of commercial realities. Articulate people who have a flair for presenting good technical reports - both orally and in writing. Men and women who are worth up to 13 for starters.

THE CRUNCH QUESTION

The ultimate question, of course, is: can you contribute in such a crucial team. Millions of pounds worth of investment could rest on your recommendation.

Think about your answer - then get in touch. Ring Maria Carvalho right away on 01-432 9357 or write with your cv to her at British Telecom Communications plc, Room 8118, Tenter House, 45 Moorfields, London EC2Y 9TH. Please quote ref. G.38

British
TELECOM

Courseware Development Executive The course is set for your computer industry training career.

We are Comshare, the largest Decision Support Organisation in the world, with group annual revenues of over \$80 million and over 1,000 employees.

We now need a young training professional to put together computer software and applications courses. You will be involved in the design, production and implementation of client training programmes, which will greatly assist our customers as well as our sales force. Familiarity with computer based systems would clearly help, as would an interest in the use of video as a training medium.

At Comshare.

A good degree, ideally in computer sciences, information technology, education or a business discipline, is essential and in addition you should be both a creative presenter and a logical thinker.

To a self-motivated and dynamic achiever, with an appreciation of our market, the prospects with Comshare are outstanding. To begin with the salary is around £12,000 p.a. plus an excellent benefits package.

Don't you think you should be speaking to our consultant Ann Swain, of Computer Personnel International, on 01-836 6775 during office hours or on 01-871-3205 evenings and weekends? Alternatively send your C.V. to Anne Niblock, Courseware Development Manager, Comshare, 22 Chelsea Manor Street, London SW3.

Now you decide.
COMSHARE

Design Engineering Project Management

Electrical, Control, Instrumentation
to £16,000

One of the North West's leaders in robotics and remote handling systems is developing further its technical capability in innovative real time projects at the leading edge of technology.

Day to day management of electrical, control and instrumentation design projects (incorporating micro-processor based systems) continues to increase in importance. To ensure deadlines are met and standards are maintained a Manager is to be appointed who will co-ordinate and manage a small team of professional engineers and draughtsmen. He or she will also be responsible for sub-

contracted software development programmes.

Candidates, aged ideally 28 to 35 will be graduates or professionally qualified electrical/electronics engineers with several years experience in the management of a team associated with design and development of control and instrumentation systems in the nuclear, mechanical handling, machine tool or similar industries.

Salary is negotiable in line with experience. Relocation expenses will be payable where appropriate.

Applicants should write with full C.V. quoting ref. ARV06 to March Personnel Services, 33, King Street, Manchester, M2 8AA.

MARCH

PERSONNEL SERVICES

PAGE U.S.A. \$30-70K

Our clients, U.S. 'blue chip' companies, require computing professionals with experience of ACP/TPP/PARS for their Data Centres located in the major business centres throughout the U.S.A.

We require applicants for the following immediate and future positions:

- Systems Programmers**
- Systems Communications-Programmers**
- Applications Programmers**
- ACP Console Operators**
- ACP Systems Consultants**
- Communications Network Analysts**
- Managers MVS Products**

For details of complete package call 01-566 8822 and send full c.v. to: Page International Limited, Page House, 590 Lee Bridge Road, London E10 7DN.

(Agency)

Assistant General Manager Falkland Islands Development Corporation

FIDC is a Government Agency charged with encouraging the economic development of the Falkland Islands. Since its establishment in July 1984, FIDC has initiated a planned programme of diversification and expansion across all sectors of the economy. The Corporation aims to build upon the traditional agricultural base of the islands, whilst seeking to encourage development in fisheries, tourism, industrial and service sectors of the economy.

The Assistant General Manager will be Secretary to the FIDC Board and will be responsible to the General Manager for the appraisal and investigation of applications for assistance, the operation of schemes arrangements for the FIDC's clients, encouragement and development of existing enterprises and the initiation and encouragement of new enterprises established by individuals, companies or the FIDC itself.

Applicants should be British Citizens with experience in rural economic development and should be capable of producing detailed financial projections. Managerial experience in the private sector would be an advantage.

The appointment is on contract to the Overseas Development Administration for a period of two/three years. Salary (subject to U.K. income tax) is in the range £17,000 to £23,000 p.a. dependent on experience and qualifications plus a tax free overseas allowance up to £3,000 p.a. subject to marital status.

Applications will be accepted up to 12 August 1985 and interviews will be held late August 1985.

For further details and application form, please apply, quoting ref. AH85/CS/10, stating post code and sending details of relevant qualifications and experience to: Mr. G. J. Hyde, Overseas Development Administration, Room AH85, Abercrombie House, Eastagham Road, EAST KILBRIDE, Glasgow G25 8EA. Tel: 0682 4108.

**OVERSEAS
ODA DEVELOPMENT**
Britain helping nations to help themselves

GRADUATE OPPORTUNITY JUNIOR MARKETING SERVICES ANALYST

Canada Maritime was formed in January 1984 when two great names - CP Ships and CMB - themselves part of major transportation groups - joined to form one of the strongest and most committed container services linking Europe and North America.

We require a recent graduate to work with a highly qualified team in our Marketing Services Department. You will probably have a business studies or related degree which has developed your numeracy and analytical ability, as well as user experience of business computer applications plus a keen interest in marketing.

You will be responsible for producing and analysing regular performance reports, using both computer-based and manual methods, with some involvement in ad hoc exercises, market plans and market analysis.

An attractive salary with competitive fringe benefits awaits the right person. **Suitably qualified applicants should write with full c.v. to: L.W. Thorne, Personnel Manager, Canada Maritime Services Limited, 50 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1DD. Telephone: 01-638 5555.**

To book your advertisement
telephone 01-278 2332
or 061-832 7200, ext. 2161 (Manchester)

Ergonomist

The Ergonomics and Work Study Unit, based in London, provides a consultancy service for the Ministry and other colleagues in the UK and abroad.

This is an opportunity to make full use of your innovative abilities and to work on an independent basis in co-operation with the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service (ADAS) Services, other Government departments, universities and commercial industry on any matter concerning human involvement in agriculture or horticulture.

You will be involved in giving advice on work study techniques to ADAS advisers as well as the farming industry. Your day-to-day activities will include research and development as well as promotional work for ADAS.

You should have a degree or equivalent in ergonomics. A general background knowledge of agriculture and horticulture would be an advantage.

Starting salary: £9,185-£12,035 (including £1,365 Inner London Weighting) according to qualification and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 16 August 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 46855 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. T/6595.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

On-line systems development for Unit Linked Products

Bristol

We are one of the country's leading life offices and our latest systems development project centres on our new and highly successful range of Unit Linked Products.

We anticipate a development period for this project alone of 2-3 years, involving a team of 18 people. The system will use real time processing and database techniques and will embrace all aspects of Unit Linked Life Assurance, from receipt of initial application through to policy maturity.

With a continuing objective of improving our standards of service to policyholders and financial advisers, this major project has created opportunities for experienced Systems Analysts to join the team in its early stages, influence its

progress and contribute to its successful implementation.

Direct experience in the Life Assurance industry will be an advantage but training is available to analysts with other financial systems backgrounds.

Based in one of the most attractive and buoyant areas in the country, we offer salaries up to £12,500 plus a comprehensive benefits package which includes relocation assistance, preferential mortgage facilities and a non-contributory pension scheme.

Our commitment to investing in new systems also opens up considerable career development opportunities.

If you have 4 years or more systems experience and are looking for an environment that will allow you room to expand and express your skills, please Bill Stevenson on Bristol (0272) 290566 ext. 145.

Alternatively write with CV to Miss Sophie Bindloss, Personnel Officer, Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society, Narrow Plain, Bristol BS2 0JH.

Clerical Medical

Experimental Solid State Physicists

Vacancies exist for solid state physicists to work in the neutron scattering experimental programme at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory's Spallation Neutron Source. The SNS is an intense pulsed source which has recently become operational and which is of world significance to future research in the fields of physics, chemistry, biology and materials science.

The appointees would be expected to advance the use of neutron inelastic scattering in the study of condensed matter and the duties would involve developing new neutron spectrometers as well as providing experimental support to University groups which use the SNS facility. Candidates are also expected to be capable of making significant contributions of their own to the future SNS scientific programme. Previous experience in neutron, x-ray or electron scattering techniques is desirable but not essential. Applicants should however have demonstrated their research potential and ideally have some experience of instrumentation development or computing.

The appointments will be made in the Higher Scientific Officer grade salary range £7788-£10541 per annum.

Candidates should have a degree or equivalent in a scientific subject, plus at least 2 years post graduate research experience for applicants with 1st or 2nd class honours degrees or their equivalent. Other applicants are required to have at least 5 years of appropriate scientific experience after qualifying.

The Rutherford Appleton Laboratory is a friendly community with its own restaurant and sports facilities. Our transport covers towns and villages in the area. Excellent working conditions and generous holidays apply. This is a pensionable appointment.

Contact Recruitment Office, Personnel Group, Science and Engineering Research Council, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0QX, Tel: (0235) 445436, quoting reference VN 364.

Closing date: 16th August 1985

serc Rutherford Appleton
Laboratory

COMPUTER SCIENCE INSTRUCTOR

HIGH TAX-FREE SALARY

British Aerospace has a vacancy on its staff at the King Faisal Air Academy at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for a Computer Science Instructor to teach the subject to flight cadets of the Royal Saudi Air Force. The high salary offered will be tax-free subject to completing a minimum of one year's service in Saudi Arabia.

Applicants for this post should have a Bachelor's degree in an appropriate discipline, such as Maths, Science, Engineering or Computer Science. They should have at least 5 years' instructional/teaching experience, and a good knowledge of BASIC. Familiarity with micro-computing and word-processing are essential. As well as teaching duties, responsibilities will include associated administrative tasks.

In addition to the high tax-free salary, the successful candidate will receive free accommodation, messing, medical care and other benefits, including travel-paid UK leave.

Please apply in writing, giving brief details of appropriate experience, quoting reference 637/G to: The Personnel Officer, Saudi Arabia Support Dept., FREEPOST, British Aerospace (Aircraft), Warton Division, Warton Aerodrome, Preston, Lancs PR4 1LA or telephone Preston 634317.

BRITISH
AEROSPACE
IN SAUDI ARABIA

Systems Engineers- Control, Computers & Communications Power, Water & Offshore

Up to £16,000

North West

Our client, a leading firm of consulting engineers, is expanding its capabilities in the design and engineering of control instrumentation, communication and computer based systems, particularly for the power, water and offshore industries. To meet this new stage of growth they now require engineers (male/female) with experience to join them at this exciting stage of their development.

You will be involved in a wide range of projects applying new technology for major clients in the power, water, process and defence industries.

To join our client's existing highly motivated team you must have imagination and flair and experience of systems design and application in one of these fields. Our client offers suitably qualified engineers both an attractive benefits package, including relocation assistance where necessary, and considerable opportunity for personal and career development.

Please write or phone for an application form, stating in a covering letter any companies with whom you would not wish your details discussed, quoting reference number NH 1268 to:-

Nicholls
Hanley
& Associates Limited

D. P. Nicholls, Nicholls Hanley &
Associates Limited, Ashley House,
30 Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire
WA14 2DW. Tel: 061-941 5707.

SOFTWARE CONSULTANT REAL-TIME SYSTEMS

Cambs

£18,000

This top-level opportunity is with a world-leader in the development of Scientific Instrument Systems which employ advanced real-time signal processing, image analysis and control techniques.

The appointment carries key responsibility for advancing the company's software expertise:

- Providing high-level technical leadership to teams developing packages in Pascal & Assembler for real-time 280/68000 based systems using VAX/VMS development tools.
- Maintaining and advancing Software Development Philosophy, Methodology & Codes of Practice.
- Ensuring that software teams are appropriately staffed & trained and that each team member's potential is fully developed.
- Monitoring the quality of Software Specifications, Design, Coding and Documentation.
- Maintaining a high level of personal expertise and a detailed awareness of international advances in Software Technology and particularly to provide a bridge between the company's Research and Product Design groups on the introduction of intelligent and Expert Systems.

You should have a good qualification in Computer Science or Electronic Engineering; broad experience in the computer or electronics environment and particular experience in the specification and design of structured software for real-time applications. Familiarity with 'Yourdon' methodology would be a plus.

There is an excellent salary & benefits package which includes pension, life & health insurance and, in appropriate circumstances, a generous relocation allowance.

To discuss this opportunity please call Mike Curran Tel: 452 on 0638 - 762244 or send your cv to:

ELECTRONIC COMPUTER AND INSTRUMENTATION APPOINTMENTS LIMITED
The Maltings, High Street, Bury, Lancashire CB8 9HS

FIFTEEN REAL TIME PROGRAMMERS !

12 MONTHS CALIFORNIA —
12 MONTHS SCANDINAVIA

We have an urgent need for up to 15 programmers possessing a BSc, coupled with at least four years' software experience in real time systems, for special applications programmes in FORTRAN and 'C' language for a very large database application in a military environment.

Twelve months' familiarisation in California will be followed by at least one year on site in Scandinavia.

Excellent after-tax salaries, relocation, accommodation, food and medical expenses will be provided.

Interested candidates should urgently send a detailed resume of their qualifications and experience to: Chris Tinson, Lansdowne International Services Limited, 37 Golden Square, London W1R 4AL.

DIRECTORATE OF FINANCE TRAINEE ACCOUNTANTS

(pay award pending)

If you are looking for a career in local government finance find out what we can offer at Dudley.

You can take advantage of a planned training programme in a progressive office that makes full use of new technology. The programme will combine practical experience in all parts of the Finance Department with periods of study at a local college leading to membership of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

These posts are subject to the LMGS recruitment procedure. With your agreement, they are now being offered on an unrestricted basis. Applications are particularly invited from employees of the GLC and MGC.

If you want to find out more about this very diverse and rewarding career then telephone Mike Elam on 01-303 7777, extension 407.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Director of Finance, Town Hall, 5th, Kent DA5 7TL. Tel.: 01-303 7777, extension 407. Closing date: August 16, 1985.

Bexley
London
Borough

To advertise in Futures
the world of science and technology
write or phone:

The Guardian
Telephone Sales Department
77-79 Farringdon Road
London EC1R 3ER
Tel 01-430 1234

OR
164 Deansgate
Manchester M60 2RR
Tel 061-832 7200, ext. 2161

CATCH 22

London based Employment Agency

Applications are invited for the following posts either in the West End or the City branch.

CONTROLLER
Involved in interviewing of applicants and the development of the secretarial business for both permanent and temporary vacancies. Opportunities are available for the person with the right drive and managerial aptitude.

COMPUTER INPUT/ADMIN ASSISTANT
To provide back-up service to this expanding business.

RECEPTIONIST
Typing, receiving applicants and answering phones.

Self-motivated and commercial experience are essential although graduates with recent experience will be considered. Our work atmosphere is unique in its relaxed and enjoyable character. Applicants must be able to work under pressure and accept responsibility. These are not sales positions although it is essential that applicants are aware of the competitiveness of this business and have the ability to communicate with both companies and job applicants.

Salaries will be competitive, will reflect your experience and you will become eligible for a profit share scheme, with realistic targets and which reflects the contribution to the overall business.

Please contact 77-79 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER or 01-430 1234 for an agency visit.

Catch 22 Catch 22 Catch 22 Catch 22 Catch 22

MANPOWER FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

If your company needs manpower, such as labourers and tradesmen, for any purpose in the Middle East, we can help you select people from Pakistan. We are a government approved, licensed agency. Our representative is visiting England for 2 days.

Contact Cathy Cox on: 01-492 8225.

GREATER MANCHESTER MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

CURATOR (INDUSTRY)

Salary grade 502 - £10,404 - £11,000 per annum (plus pension)

Applicants are invited from experienced professional engineers - preferably with museum experience.

As a member of the management team the Curator (Industry) will be expected to contribute to the planning and development of the engineering and associated curatorial work of the museum. The postholder will also be responsible for directing the activities of a well-equipped workshop and a multi-disciplinary workforce.

Further particulars and application forms are available from: The Personnel Officer, Liverpool Road Station, Liverpool L69 3GB, to be returned by Thursday, 22nd August 1985.

FREE LANCE

EXPERIENCED DATABASE ANALYSTS AND PROGRAMMERS REQUIRED URGENTLY FOR IBM, MAINFRAME CONTRACTS.

CALL ADAM HUGHES AT QUOTEK TODAY ON 01-340 2148.

quorox

CAPITAL APPTS.

PROGRAMMERS AND SYSTEMS ANALYSTS

Phone for free job list

commercial applications. Salaries to £18,000

01-808 3050

76 Wilton Way

London, N17

Het Nederlandse Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

hoofddeling Vertalingen (A/VTN), bureau Engels vraag

engeltalige vertaler (vrij)
overstroomd 2 x 26 uur per week
WOL/N: 5-18402903

Functie-informatie: vertaler in het engels van hoofdzakelijk nederlandse teksten over een grote verscheidenheid van onderwerpen.

Verleed: moedertaal engels; universitaire of een hiernee vergelijkbare (taal)opleiding; een goed gevoel voor nuances (zowel in de moedertaal als in het nederlandse); een redelijke leesvaardigheid in het engels of Duits. B.v. een goede kennis van nederlandse, zijn volk, geschiedenis en maatschappelijke structuur.

Standplaats: 's-Gravenhage.

Salaries: max. f 5221,- per maand (bij volledige werkweek).

Bij kandidaten van gelijke geschiktheid wordt aan een vrouw de voorkeur gegeven.

Bovengenoemd (bruto) salaris is in het algemeen afhankelijk van leeftijd, opleiding en ervaring en is exclusief 7,5% vakantietoelage.

Schriftelijke sollicitaties onder vermelding van het vacaturnummer (in linkerbovenhoek van brief en enveloppe) en uw huisadres met postcode, inzenden voor 10 augustus 1985 enrichtten aan de Rijk Psychologische Dienst, Postbus 20015, 2500 EA 's-Gravenhage, Nederland. Een mededeling van ontvangst van uw sollicitatiebrief wordt u door het Ministerie toegezonden.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

is a non-governmental organization constituted of voluntary associations devoted to family planning and support programmes in over one hundred different countries, largely through its own affiliates.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified applicants to work for the regional bureau for Africa, based in London, for:

PROGRAMME ADVISER

To provide up-to-date analysis and interpretation of data/information on all aspects of the Africa region, including: planning, population, social, economic and political trends.

Candidates must have a degree preferably in social sciences together with three years' experience in field-related research, to include an in-depth knowledge of the region. Skills in evaluation, analysis and report presentation are required.

Salary: £12,728 p.a. together with other fringe benefits.

Please send G.V. and names of two referees by 8th August 1985 to: Head, Personnel and Administration, I.P.F., 16-20 Lower Regent, London SW1W 9EW.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

RESEARCH IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS

C.A.S.E. AWARD

A C.A.S.E. Studentship is available for a PhD course in Nuclear Structure Physics.

The research project is to develop very fast electronics with built in and Ge photon detectors in use on current state-of-the-art equipment for Nuclear Structure Studies.

The award is sponsored by Link Systems Limited of Hull Wycombe who are currently expanding their interest in very fast electronic electronics and in the production of integrated circuits.

Experiments will be carried out at the 20MV beam line nuclear physics facility (HRS) at the University of Liverpool.

The techniques developed will be applied to studies of nuclei for (i) nuclear structure, (ii) nuclear reactions, (iii) nuclear astrophysics and (iv) also in detection of gamma rays from nuclear decays at high speeds using the TRISA family of microprocessors.

The Studentship will be at the usual UK rates plus a pension of £500 p.a. from Link Systems Limited.

Applicants should have a first upper second class honours degree in physics or physics based subjects. Informal enquiries may be made to Dr J. F. Shepley at the University of Liverpool.

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be received in the Department by the University, PO Box 147 Liverpool L69 3GB. Quota ref. 6/165.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH

Applications are invited from students with a good honours degree in Electronic and Electrical Engineering to undertake research in the following areas:

Solid State Devices and Materials

Microelectronic Systems and Instrumentation

Antennas and Propagation

Microelectronic and Microprocessor Systems

Electrical Machines

Image Processing

Medical Applications and Electronics

Computer Aided Design and Computer Modelling

Molecular Electronics

Active Devices and Circuits

Further details and application forms from Dr D. Hogg, Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, The University of Sheffield, Mappin Street, Sheffield S1 1JD. Quota ref. 6/165.

UNIVERSITY OF KILBURN

Research Unit in Health and Behavioural Change

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/FELLOW

Applicants should hold an advanced degree, preferably in the field of health and behavioural change, and have a proven track record in research.

Knowledge of a range of health-related behaviour, and the ability to design and conduct research, are essential. Applicants should also have a good knowledge of the health and behavioural change field.

Applicants should send a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of references to: The Director, Research Unit in Health and Behavioural Change, University of Kilburn, 100, Kingsway, London NW1 1PU. Quota ref. 6/165.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

COMPUTER CENTRE

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE - NAG Graphical Supplement

Applicants are invited for the post of Research Associate in the NAG Graphical Supplement project.

The project is to develop a graphical supplement to the NAG Fortran library, which will enable users to visualise the results of their calculations.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of Fortran and a good understanding of the NAG library.

Applicants should send a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of references to: The Director, Computer Centre, University of Leicester, LE1 7RH. Quota ref. 6/165.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

RESEARCH OFFICER SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Applicants are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Software Engineering project.

The project is to develop a software engineering methodology for the design and development of large scale systems.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of software engineering and a good understanding of the design and development of large scale systems.

Applicants should send a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of references to: The Director, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Quota ref. 6/165.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

SYSTEMS ANALYST

Applicants are invited for the post of Systems Analyst in the Systems Analysis project.

The project is to develop a systems analysis methodology for the design and development of large scale systems.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of systems analysis and a good understanding of the design and development of large scale systems.

Applicants should send a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of references to: The Director, Systems Analysis project, Imperial College of Science and Technology, 180, Queen's Road, London SW7 2BX. Quota ref. 6/165.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

COMPUTER CENTRE

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE - NAG Graphical Supplement

Applicants are invited for the post of Research Associate in the NAG Graphical Supplement project.

The project is to develop a graphical supplement to the NAG Fortran library, which will enable users to visualise the results of their calculations.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of Fortran and a good understanding of the NAG library.

Applicants should send a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of references to: The Director, Computer Centre, University of Leicester, LE1 7RH. Quota ref. 6/165.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

RESEARCH OFFICER SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Applicants are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Software Engineering project.

The project is to develop a software engineering methodology for the design and development of large scale systems.

Applicants should have a good knowledge of software engineering and a good understanding of the design and development of large scale systems.

Applicants should send a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of references to: The Director, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Quota ref. 6/165.

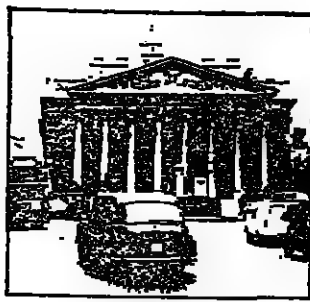
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

SYSTEMS ANALYST

Applicants are invited for the post of Systems Analyst in the Systems Analysis project.

Foreign investments in South Africa count for less than its mineral wealth



NOTEBOOK

Edited by
Hamish McRae

THE financial markets have spent the last few days reassessing the political risks in South Africa.

So far, this reaction has been pretty much knee-jerk

stuff, witness the marking down of Barclays shares a couple of days back, or the sharp fall in the price of A.E. This will run on the similar vein for while with new impetus coming from things like the freeze on all new French investment in South Africa, announced by M. Fabius yesterday.

Most of these knee-jerk reactions will be wrong, in that the actual exposure of many companies to South Africa is much more complex than a quick flip down an annual report would suggest.

Companies which tend to take stock of their involvement in South Africa often have relatively small exposure. Barclays or Standard Chartered are good examples. Both have gradually reduced the proportion of business done there by a combination of reducing their interest in their local subsidiaries, and the building up of other aspects of their activities. Latin America is

much more important to Barclays than South Africa.

What the financial markets should be looking at is the way in which the detachment of South Africa from the Western financial and industrial system will affect the system.

It is an enormous subject but it is worth drawing attention here to the role of southern Africa as the principal supplier of strategic minerals to the West, and to the role of South Africa as the main gold and diamond producer. If, say, South Africa gets forced into the position of Ian Smith's Rhodesia, what then?

Fan club

THE jump in the share price of Bowater plc yesterday following the news of Hanson's rising stake in the company shows that the fan club behind Hanson Trust is still working in its favour.

You would expect that for all the dark talk that Hanson has in the City jargon, gone "ex-growth", the fact remains that the group is sitting on the rights issue proceeds of half a billion and needs to make acquisitions to spend it.

The British end of Bowater, capitalised at around £250 million might appear a trifle small to fit Hanson's needs; the US side of the group (which was demerged last year) is capitalised at close to £500 million and would seem a more appropriate size. But arguably the British end is relatively undervalued by the market, while the US is not.

Further, there is a management job to be done on Bowater UK. The present management is busy doing the usual sensible things, like vacating large parts of its headquarters as it cuts back central staff. But there is always a lag in perception between the act and the result. Revolutions happen

when things start to get better.

Besides, the whole idea that Hanson has to make one giant purchase may be a little naive. There is no reason why it should not make several smaller purchases, or indeed, like GEC with its modest interest in Distillers, simply buy a series of smaller interests in companies which it perceives the market has for whatever reason undervalued.

The logic of this is that as financial markets around the world become more and more obsessed by short-term performance, there is a role to be played by investors who can afford to take a longer view. And of course the fear of Hanson Trust is such that companies who see their shares being bought in this way either perform better (in which case the market revalues the shares), or present themselves as sitting ducks for the takeover. It is a cat and mouse game in which the cat usually wins. At some stage, of course,

the forces which make it profitable for Hanson Trust to operate in this way will alter. A two year bear market would make it extremely difficult for Hanson Trust to continue its predatory ways. A collapse of the dollar would put a lot of pressure on the group.

There is a lot more head-scratching about Hanson now than a few months ago. But for the moment that rise in Bowater's price suggests that the market reckons there is a reasonable chance of a bid. You could perhaps go further and say that the share purchase only makes real sense if Hanson is going to do just that.

That is a perfectly reasonable reaction. On balance a more immediate act of takeover activity may be round at TI, where Eveready is clearly pushing hard. But it would be out of character for Hanson not to do something more at Bowater in the coming weeks.

No packdrill

AFTER much prolonged and public agony, the stricken PCW names at Lloyd's are starting to get significant help from the market's authorities.

Peter Miller's letter showed that Lloyd's is prepared to bend over backwards to get names through the solvency test even if it still balances at giving them overt financial assistance.

It may fall short of what names want but it is important because if they can continue underwriting they at least stand a chance of offsetting current losses with profits from other syndicates, and using PCW losses to offset tax on those profits.

The Miller initiative is also helpful because it suggests a growing commitment by Lloyd's hierarchy to solving the PCW problem. The first positive step was in setting up AUA (3) with independent directors to manage the three syndicates involved. But AUA needs

seeth. But AUA needs

Lloyd's is apparently prepared to support its remedies, including litigation, both morally and financially. Peter Miller wants to help names over the hurdle of solvency so that both they and AUA—which has not yet even taken over formally from the old Richard Beckett Agency—have time to develop their rights of redress.

So far so good. But Lloyd's hierarchy will need all its powers of persuasion to make others chip in to the cost of funding AUA's endeavours.

Whoops

FINALLY, a word of thanks to the helpful banker who pointed out that we got the relationship between interest rates and forward rates wrong yesterday. Higher UK interest rates mean that the forward exchange rate is worse than the spot rate, not better. Ahem.

Downward revision of order intake throws doubt on jobs and yards

British Shipbuilders slashes losses to £26m

By David Simpson,
Business Correspondent

British Shipbuilders revealed yesterday that it had slashed its trading losses in the year to March 31 from £159 million to £25.9 million, but that the future for the group, as a purely merchant shipbuilding group, remains bleak.

The group, which must sell off its profitable warship yards by the end of the present financial year, has enough merchant orders to see it through 1985 but is rapidly revising its order intake for future years downwards, throwing doubts on its ability to maintain its existing yards and workforces.

In its last year, warship yards earned £42.6 million before charges, compared with only £4.4 million the previous year. The merchant yards to

be retained within the state corporation lost £64.4 million, only marginally below the preceding year's £75.5 million deficit.

After other charges, including a £53.4 million further payment to Trafalgar House and other outside contractors in respect of losses on the EP air being constructed by Scott Lithgow, prior to its acquisition by the private sector group, BS lost £106.5 million.

The total adjustments on the Scott Lithgow sale 18 months ago now come to almost £130 million, and an independent audit by Sir John Barton, senior partner of accountants Peat Marwick, is due to rule soon on a claim by Trafalgar for further compensation of £50 million. The costs of the settlement, however, are to be borne by the government,

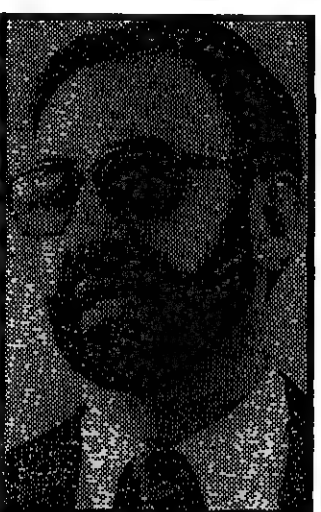
rather than coming directly out of BS's own funding.

While BS exceeded its target of annual orders of 200,000 compensated gross tonnage, needed to sustain its existing merchant shipbuilding capacity, last year, there are serious doubts over its ability to maintain this level of contracts, the corporate chairman, Mr Graham Day, made clear.

In 1985, the workforce at the merchant yards is expected to be cut by between 2 per cent and 3 per cent, but BS is amending its own budgets of an order intake of 200,000 cgt in the current year. Mr Day said it was impossible to forecast by how much the group may fail to meet this target, but drew attention to the 20 per cent fall in shipbuilding orders placed internationally in 1984. Any significant shortfall in order levels will leave yards out of work in 1986 and will inevitably lead to further contractions in the merchant shipbuilding division's remaining 10,000-strong workforce.

All the merchant yards continued to operate in the red last year, and are likely to do so again this year. In contrast, the warship yards, presently being sold off to the private sector, recorded substantial profits from their Royal Navy shipbuilding activities.

Vickers, the nuclear submarine yard to be offered for sale in December, earned £17 million while Yarrow, sold to GEC in March for £34 million, made £5.5 million. Vosper Thornycroft, currently on the market, recorded a trading profit increase from £2.7 million to £11.9 million.



Graham Day

Hanson has 7pc of Bowater

By Mary Brasier

Hanson Trust has made its first strategic move since raising £510 million of cash for acquisitions via a rights issue last month. The group yesterday disclosed a 7 per cent stake in Bowater Industries, worth £18 million.

Bowater Industries is the British arm of the old paper and packaging business which demerged last year from the US newspaper interests.

Hanson Trust director Mr John Pattinson said that the share stake was just an investment and no decision had been taken on whether to increase the stake or what Hanson's future involvement with Bowater would be.

Bowater shares jumped 34p to 313p on news of the Hanson stake. Bowater said it was aware of a Hanson shareholding approaching 5 per cent but had had no contact with the group before Lord Hanson telephoned Dr Ingram Lenton, the Bowater chairman, to tell him of the holding.

Dr Lenton said he would resist a bid but "the motives and thoughts of Lord Hanson are his own. There is no sign at the moment he intends to go any further. We are treating this as an investment and are on a friendly but formal basis with them."

Hanson said that it had added to its earlier stake recently through open market purchases of Bowater shares. "We have shareholdings in a number of companies. As we get bigger this is likely to happen more."



Lord Hanson

US eases hitech export rules

By Peter Large

The United States yesterday introduced one concession into its long-standing row with Britain over US controls on hitech exports. The UK government welcomed it with reservations.

Under new licensing regulations the US is no longer insisting that firms in Britain buying American computers should supply lists of their own customers to guard against strategic US equipment getting to the Soviet bloc. That demand led to suspicions of commercial secrets reaching firms' American competitors. But companies will still be asked to supply records of the movements of computers on request.

Mr William Archey, the US assistant secretary of commerce for international trade,

outlined the changes yesterday after a day of talks in London with trade department officials. But he refused to answer a question on whether the US would still insist on the right of its customs officials to make inspection visits to firms in Britain.

The Department of Trade and Industry, said the US administration was supposed to notify them of such visits to be forewarned. The department welcomed the regulation changes, which came into force yesterday, but added that they would mean an additional administrative burden on firms.

Mr Archey acknowledged that deadlock remained on the central issue of American insistence on "extraterritorial rights". The UK says that the US is breaking international

law in claiming the right to check on movements of American computers in and from Britain.

Mr Archey said that "while we have agreed to disagree", regular talks continued on the practical issues. "In the front, candle wax." He promised that future US reviews of its rules would take into account the general availability of hitech products, and he agreed that the real issue now was software, not hardware.

In the new Comcon rules, under which the western allies control hitech exports to the eastern bloc, strategic categories of computer software are included among the embargoed goods. The new version of those updated regulations comes into force today.

Honda 'won't be made in UK'

By David Simpson

The most categorical assurance to date that the Japanese car maker, Honda, is not planning to set up a manufacturing or assembly plant in the UK was given yesterday by a senior BL executive to the Commons all-party Trade and Industry Select Committee.

Mr Ray Horrocks, chief executive of BL's cars division, told the MPs that Honda, with which Austin Rover Group has established a strong collaborative arrangement, has no plans to manufacture independently in Britain. Honda's car plant in the UK will be confined to using ARG surplus capacity at Longbridge and

Cowley on the existing joint venture basis. Mr Horrocks told the committee.

The site which the Japanese group had purchased at Solihull will be used for engine testing and for the manufacture of components to be used in the Honda versions of the vehicles being jointly manufactured, or to be jointly manufactured in the future, at Longbridge. Mr Horrocks added.

Turning to the government's recent decision to allow the group to proceed with its £250 million investment plans in a new small to medium capacity engine, after initially blocking the expenditure proposal, Mr Horrocks said that it was more

economic for the group to make its own engine than to buy in from outside.

While the immediate capital spending requirements of developing the "K" series engine would be greater, Mr Horrocks said, the real cost of producing an engine internally would be the same, and probably considerably less in the long-term than buying in from an overseas manufacturer such as Honda.

The new "XX" code-named executive car, to be manufactured in both Japan and the UK by Honda and BL, beginning later this year, will provide Austin Rover Group with an opportunity to re-enter the US market.

MPs attack 'lack of gas strategy'

By Michael Smith,
Industrial Editor

The Government's inability to develop a clear policy on the future of the gas industry is attacked today by an all-party group of MPs.

The MPs, members of the Commons Energy Committee, do not go as far as warning that the lack of strategy will harm the planned privatisation of British Gas, but the implication is clear.

In a special report on the industry, the MPs conclude: "We have made clear that we have failed to find evidence of

a coherent strategy for the development and depletion of the United Kingdom's gas resources."

The MPs say the Government should respond, preferably in the shape of a white paper, by setting out a framework for the development of the UK gas industry up to and beyond the year 2000.

"The nation's gas consumers, Parliament, the UK gas producers, the British Gas Corporation and perhaps its prospective owners, our European partners and the committee itself will be paying

close attention to the seriousness with which the Government is prepared to face these issues," the MPs say.

In addition, the MPs are anxious that the Government should establish a sound regulatory body for the industry after the proposed privatisation in late 1988.

"The Government must explain how it intends to ensure that the national interest is not damaged by the operations of a private corporation largely free of the restraining influences of competition," the MPs say.

Taxing problems for the Revenue

By Margaret Dibben,
Money Editor

The human hearts beating with fear and anticipation at the Inland Revenue are out on their sleeves in the latest annual report. Will the computer come on stream in time? How can we stop the exodus of top staff? Will we ever catch up with the backlog of work? How can we improve efficiency?

The chairman of the Inland Revenue, Sir Lawrence Airey, has as many problems on his plate as any head of a multi-million pound organisation. And he also has his successes: collecting 98 per cent of PAYE tax due; and cutting staff numbers.

His annual report for 1984 is a touching document of strengths, weaknesses and illuminating facts. For example, the government's enthusiasm for oil taxes is explained: it costs the department £1 to collect just £17 of income tax outside PAYE but the same £1 cost rises to a £10,000 of special oil taxes.

Poor pay, limited prospects and an unattractive public image all contribute to the Inland Revenue's problem of losing a large number of experienced staff, particularly in London and the South-east. The shortage of fully trained and experienced staff has meant a build up of arrears and what Sir Lawrence calls a "bad state of affairs". He is "seriously concerned"

at the number of schedule E cases outstanding and unanswered post, although Schedule D assessments and corporation tax are more up to date.

Over at the collection offices there is a growing mound of uncollected arrears and PAYE underpayments due from employers. But, despite all this, the money is still getting through to the Exchequer.

"The prime concern of collection officers was substantially achieved by concentrating the largest resources on the large cases which produce the bulk of tax receipts."

Thus, if the small tax dodger stands a better chance of getting away with it, so too does the black economy sure of a

healthy future. An extra 850 staff are being put on to this between 1984 and 1988 but getting away with it so too is the staff in the Revenue's ability to seek out those "who should be paying tax but are not on our books and people who have undisclosed secondary income."

Success in criminal proceedings includes convicting an unprecedented nine for internal fraud, three for assaults on tax officers, 28 for false tax returns (two were acquitted) and 84 for stealing giro cheques.

This all adds up to income tax receipts of £38,246,158,799 from 20,500,000 people, counting married couples as one.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ansbacher accepts findings

DIRECTORS of the Henry Ansbacher merchant banking group have accepted the findings of a committee set up to review the circumstances in which an interim dividend was paid last December.

The group is now controlled by Groupe Fargues Bruxelles Lambert. The report concluded that figures for the six months to September 1984 should have shown a "substantial loss" and not a profit. But it found no motive of personal gain was involved by past or present directors connected with the dividend payment.

HOWARD Doris is expanding its offshore construction and servicing activities by acquiring two east coast construction yards. The group, which already owns the deep water yard at Weymouth, is taking over Walsend Slipway and Engineers of Tyneside and Sea and Land Pipelines of Lowestoft. It is also negotiating with Cromarty Firth Port Authority to obtain access to new extension being built at Invergordon.

ANOTHER 400 jobs are being lost in the aerospace industry with news that a fifth of the workforce at Rolls-Royce helicopter engine plant near Weyford are to be made redundant. The lay-off came ahead of today's meeting between representatives of the struggling Westland helicopter workforce and junior industry minister, John Butcher.

HOUSE of Fraser is relentlessly snapping up shares in the Debenhams group and yesterday disclosed it now has 12.6 per cent. Shares in Debenhams jumped just 1p to 314p, well below Burton's offer, on fears that the Fraser stake will scupper the bid.

SHARES of A.E. the Rugby-based engine components group, yesterday plunged by 11p to 123p on the Stock Exchange on fears that the current troubles in South Africa would damage its business there. A.E. has estimated sales of £40 million each year through its South African subsidiaries.

The Saudi Arabian consortium led by Evered Holdings which last week revealed an 11 per cent stake in TI Group has bought more shares in the engineering group but yesterday ruled out suggestions of an early bid for the company. TI shares yesterday jumped 15p to 331p then settled back to 327p. The consortium has bought another 500,000 TI shares in the last week but has now stopped adding to its stake.

Walkout by Iran at Opec meeting

From John Hooper
in Geneva

THE Iranian minister attending Opec's conference here last night walked out of the talks as bitter wrangling continued over how to adjust the organisation's price structure.

According to a conference source, delegates had agreed by a majority of nine to four to accept a proposal for a cut in the heavy crude by 50 cents and of medium crude by 20 cents when Sheikh Yamaal of Saudi Arabia insisted that the reductions should be bigger.

Shortly after the Iranian minister, Mr Mohammed Ghazvini, strode from the conference hall he was followed by the ministers of Libya, Algeria, Gabon and Kuwait, apparently in an attempt to persuade him back to the negotiating table.

Iran, which refused to go along with Opec's last price compromise, is strongly opposed to any further reduction in average Opec prices. The problem facing the organisation here is how to adjust prices in such a way as to reflect the current pattern of demand, which is stronger for lighter crude than for heavier grades. Ever since Sunday the issue has been baffling a seven-member ministerial committee.

After three days of intermittent negotiations the best they have been able to do is to present three different options which were being debated by the full ministerial conference last night.

According to the Libyan minister, Mr Fawzi Shakhshuki, the three proposals are to: (1) further reduce the price of heavy crude, lowering the price of light by the same amount and, finally, reducing heavy by more than the increase in light. All three options referred to by delegates so far have been of 50 cents or less.

But even the first proposal, while heuristics said had the most support, would leave the average cost of Opec's crude well above that of the spot market, thus making it virtually impossible for member nations to sell their oil quota without offering illicit discounts. This in turn would lead almost certainly to production in excess of quotas as soon as demand picked up. Although ministers spent most of Tuesday discussing how to tighten discipline within the organisation, no specific proposals have so far been announced.

Healthy order book at Dowty

By Andrew Cornelius

DOWTY, the aerospace and military equipment group, yesterday announced it has a 443 million order book despite the continuing problems caused by the miners' strike and a damaging industrial relations dispute over new working practices in its British aerospace factories.

The figures came as something of a surprise to City, which had been expecting a worse report from the mining division and rather better news from the aerospace division when Dowty reported its results for the year to March 31. Pre-tax profits jumped by 21 per cent to £44.2 million, helped by increased mining equipment profits of £8.9 million, against £8.1 million the previous year. Total group turnover was up from £402 million to £482 million. Sir Robert said that the 30 per cent increase in the group order book against the previous year meant that prospects were encouraging. The shares rose by 4p to 172p.

Scramble to join SEAQ dealing service

By Margaret Pagano,
City Correspondent

Demand for the Stock Exchange's recently launched SEAQ International is so great that a queue of market makers has rapidly built up to join the real-time share dealing service.

At least nine leading international and non-exchange members are waiting to join the service, which supplies investors with two-way prices in over 300 major international shares. Already 13 international member-makers, including outsiders like Bache Securities and Shearson Lehman Brothers — are using the system to give quotes in shares from around a dozen countries. The service uses the TOPIC exchange, existing TOPIC network.

Exchange officials are working fast to expand TOPIC pages to include the hopeful, but carefully selected, entrants as quickly as possible. Talks have already taken place with Drexel, Burnham Lambert, Goldman Sachs, EBC, which provides an off-market service, and others.

The SE council's international markets committee met yesterday and confirmed the election of five practitioner members on to the committee. They include three representatives from the "external dealers" with Mr Michael Redgrave from Shearson, Mr Terry Hurley from Merrill Lynch and Mr Tony Marshall from Bache. County Bisgood, International and Wedd. International are represented by Mr

Rory Forrester and Mr Lionel Hamann.

Mr Stephen Raven, committee chairman and a council member, said having outside practitioners was an important step towards giving non-exchange members a say in the government of the exchange. So far, he said, outsiders had not been deterred from joining the service by lack of detail over the potential costs and criteria for exchange membership.

He added one of the committee's first tasks would be to set up a code of practice to ensure a fair and orderly market for investor confidence and protection. Demand to use the service was encouraging and reinforced London's central market as a major player in international securities trading.

In several ways the code of practice, which will cover price dissemination and other details, will act as a prototype for the full SEC code for domestic equities and gilts to be brought on stream in October next year. It should be drawn up by the autumn and will be incorporated in the exchange's rule book.

The change is still talking to Reuters over its plans for the rival Instinet dealing system but both sides hope that there can be cooperation rather than competition. Mr Raven added, "Any alternative system will be of concern to the exchange and given serious consideration although we do, of course, believe in free competition." Instinet has said it plans to provide a US share price service in London.

Names have cash for three years of claims

By Mary Brasier

The troubled PCW syndicates at Lloyd's, where members have been asked to pay £80 million to meet massive losses, have enough cash to pay at least three years of claims, according to syndicate accounts which members will receive today.

The current cash position of syndicates 218, 240 and 157 is in sharp contrast to the £80 million estimate of future liabilities which led the syndicates' managers Richard Beckett Underwriting Agency (RBUA) to call on members for extra funds. It is likely to reinforce names' determination not to pay the £80 million cash call due next week.

The 1,500 names who include the Duchesses of Kent and White, managing director of RBUA, said they had already paid the cash call and yesterday from Lloyd's chairman, Mr Peter Miller, the syndicates were good, names' liabilities would just accumulate to pay RBUA but they could continue underwriting

provided they passed Lloyd's solvency requirements by next week. In a letter to names Mr Miller said that Lloyd's would stand behind personal stop loss insurance policies so that they would count as assets for passing solvency.

The validity of some policies arranged by PCW had been questioned, but according to Mr Miller, "People holding the full SEC code have already paid the cash call and the contentious wordings were not present."

Most of the 1,500 PCW names, including those who face the largest bills of up to £500,000 each, have already pledged additional assets to Lloyd's or reducing their underwriting limit. Mr Graham Beckett, managing director of RBUA, said no name had yet paid the cash call and although the cash position of the syndicates was good, names' liabilities would just accumulate to pay RBUA but they could continue underwriting larger cash call next year.

Unions condemn BTR's South African offshoot

By David Fallister

A special conference of nine British trade unions yesterday condemned the management of a South Africa subsidiary of BTR-Dunlop as being "arrogant and anti-social" in its refusal to negotiate a recognition agreement with the Metal and Allied Workers' Union. The 950-strong work force at the BTR Sercol factory at Howick in Natal were dismissed in May after the two-year negotiations broke down.

The conference at Transport House in London included representatives of unions employed in BTR's British factories. They were given a brief of the latest developments in South Africa by the national organiser of the MAUW, Mr Bernie Fanaroff.

In particular, he described the one-day general strike in Johannesburg last Thursday when the whole town was paralysed in support of the dismissed workers.

This was an unprecedented action in South Africa," Mr Fanaroff said yesterday. "The schools closed, there were no taxis and only 2 out of the city's 318 buses ran." He said that 82

per cent of all black workers joined the protest, adding to the general boycott of the shops and businesses since the dispute began.

Mr Fanaroff claimed that we company pays below the EEC recommended minimum wage. He said the management had refused to discuss the inclusion in a recognition agreement of a redundancy clause. BTR's head office in London, which sets annual profit targets for the factory and an English director on its board, said it did not get involved in disputes outside Britain.

Meanwhile, the nine unions whose members make up the 8,000 workers at the Dunlop plants taken over by BTR have agreed a proposal to ballot for a strike action, writes Jane McLoughlin. The decision was taken unanimously at a joint meeting yesterday involving 100 delegates from the unions. The General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, to which 80 per cent of Dunlop production workers belong, including all the white-collar unions involved at the 30 Dunlop plants.

July 25 1985

David Simpson on exchange rules that won't hurt holidays

Labour's way to make the City pay for new jobs

THE LABOUR Party's plans for a new system of exchange controls are carefully geared to raising money to allow a socialist government to fund an industrial renaissance of its own design, without attacking the personal freedoms of the voter in the street.

In themselves, Labour's proposed indirect form of exchange controls are a simple channel to provide funding for British industry, and ultimately for the creation of real jobs within the country. The funding will be supplied through the intended credit institution, the National Investment Bank, which will be public sector owned.

Details of the NIB and its funding and lending policies, will be formally published next month in a document entitled "Investing in Britain" which together with a joint Labour-TUC policy document, "A New Partnership", will form the platform for the second election campaign.

The Walworth Road officials, and the Shadow ministers co-ordinating the party's Jobs and Industry Campaign, including John Smith and Roy Hattersley, have shown their new-found electoral sensitivity by focusing their exchange control burdens almost entirely on the City financial institutions, the pension funds and the insurance

companies, which are simultaneously the main sources of new capital and politically acceptable targets for attack.

The income of the financial institutions is growing astronomically, with new funds of £168 billion pouring into the UK's pension funds and insurance companies in 1984 alone.

At the same time, the financial institutions have been criticised over the years from almost every possible direction for their lack of accountability, either in their investment performance or in their investment rationale.

Their failure to display any social accountability, Labour argues, has been no more clearly illustrated than in the money they have pumped into overseas stock markets over the past six years, at a time when British industry has been starved of new investment and unemployment has reached unparalleled levels.

The total holdings in foreign stocks and shares of the pension funds, insurance companies, unit trusts and other financial institutions stood at some £22 billion at the end of 1983, the last date at which official figures were available, and they have certainly risen by a considerable amount in value since. There will be few voters who shed tears if the financial institutions are forced to in-



Out with old, in with the new. Shadow ministers Roy Hattersley and John Smith intend to make the pound fund British and not foreign industry.

vest in Britain to a greater extent.

But there will be no return, Labour is to make clear, to the restrictions of the Harold Wilson era when tourists could take only £50 a head out of the country. The last thing the party technicians wish to face is a headline in the Daily Mail accusing Labour of blocking workers' rights to buy a holiday home in the Algarve.

Labour is also a more realistic party today, on a number of other counts. One of these is the realisation that it is impossible to block the electronic transfer of money, and that any physical means of exchange controls, whether aimed at individual or institutional, would cost more than it could gain. At the very worst, a formal umbrella regime of exchange controls along the lines of the system in opera-

tion before the Conservatives swept all currency transaction restraints out of the window in 1979, would endanger the activities of the City of London's capital markets, jeopardising jobs and the balance of payments.

Instead, Labour is rejecting sweeping doctrinaire measures to tread a finely balanced path which allows socialist principles to be imposed without offence to the changing social habits of the electorate, or to international financial esteem.

The practice of exchange controls will not involve the formal imposition of exchange controls but instead penalise those financial institutions — and in some cases individuals and multinational corporations — who invest a disproportionate part of their assets abroad.

Either way, the Labour Party argues, the British

economy will win. If the institutions refuse to repatriate the £20 million they have pumped into overseas stocks and shares since exchange controls were lifted in 1979, then their tax bills will rise sharply, providing a new injection of government funds to finance industrial growth and jobs creation.

A system of fiscal penalties to keep investment funds in the UK, of course, would be pointless if the additional available capital was simply pumped into the stock market, or into property.

Exchange controls, in the Labour philosophy, are not an end in themselves but a means to the real goal, a regeneration of manufacturing industry and a material reduction in unemployment.

Financial institutions are effectively to be means tested by a future Labour

administration, to determine whether they qualify for tax privileges.

Not only will they suffer if they have above possibly 5 per cent of their assets invested overseas, but they will incur penalties if less than a probable level of 10 per cent of their total assets is not invested in Labour's planned vehicle for industrial finance, the National Investment Bank.

The figures of 5 per cent and 10 per cent are well calculated. The cash which the institutions have carried abroad since the Tories came to power represents some 15 per cent of their total assets. Let them keep a third of this overseas without penalty, Labour argues, and the balance which they will be "persuaded" to remit will provide a suitable funding base for the NIB.

In other words, the same

fiscal penalties will apply to institutions which refuse to invest 10 per cent of their assets in the NIB. As most institutions have already taken advantage of the exchange controls abolition to pump a basic 15 per cent of their assets into foreign securities, few will have to switch from shareholdings in ICI or investments in property or agricultural land to funding the NIB, with the consequence that no existing sectors of the British economy are likely to be deprived of funding, real or speculative, which they might otherwise have expected.

Where the City and the existing lending institutions may be taken aback is in the terms of the funding the NIB will offer.

In the first place, as "Investing in Britain" makes clear, the NIB will be run on an accounting deficit which will be funded as a charge on the Treasury.

Behind this accounting deficit lies the entire rationale for the NIB and its funding mechanisms, through enforced investment.

The bank will lend to industry on a preferential long-term basis, through loans in the main part but also through some element of equity funding. By preferential, the Labour Party means, in the most simplistic terms, that industry will be able to borrow money at rates which could be well below the prevailing commercial rates, but on a par, perhaps, with the real interest rates which overseas industrial competitors are charged for finance.

The deficit element arises because Labour has no intention of forcing pension funds and other financial institutions to pump their receipts into the NIB at uncommercial rates. The party hierarchy, while concerned about the influence and simultaneous lack of accountability of the financial institutions, also recognises that they must fund future pensions, and insurance payouts, through a feasible investment policy.

The funds involved will be required to be invested in NIB loan stock which will

not only carry a rate of interest equal to parallel bills but will be guaranteed by the Bank of England.

This loan stock will serve a dual purpose. It can be used almost in the same way as existing government stock, to soak up new institutional receipts — current investment levels should produce approaching £2 billion each year to finance the NIB — but will also be employed to spread the expected short-term flow of repatriated overseas investment monies as funding instruments over a longer period.

In short, NIB loan stock will be issued on differing term bases, with institutions who bring back their foreign investments able to take up medium and long-term NIB bonds, whose redemption dates will be tailored to guarantee a steady flow of funding for the bank over the foreseeable future.

Ultimately, all these manoeuvres are designed to the single end of real job creation through industrial rejuvenation, with Labour switching the accent on industrial priorities from short-term profit, or capital gain, to longer-term investment and growth.

The NIB's loans will be geared to the borrower's ability, or willingness, to invest in research and development, to provide training facilities, and above all, to involve employees in a high degree of decision making.

A Labour government, in other words, on the party's own logic, will be able to fulfil indirectly many of its own fundamental socialist premises without overtly dictating to industry and commerce. It can also be seen to expand industry and create jobs on terms which are not interpreted as supporting "lame duck" enterprises but as subsidising British industry on comparable levels to the UK's main overseas competitors.

And, as no formal exchange controls are to be enforced, with tourists and industrial concerns allowed to invest freely overseas, no one will be able to blame the Labour Party for provoking a run on the pound when election year dawns.

How an Austrian put purpose into Britain

Harold Lever reviews 'Crowded Hours', by Eric Roll (Faber, £15)

THESE LUCID and candid, but too brief, reminiscences of one of the most distinguished and respected figures in British public life make instructive reading.

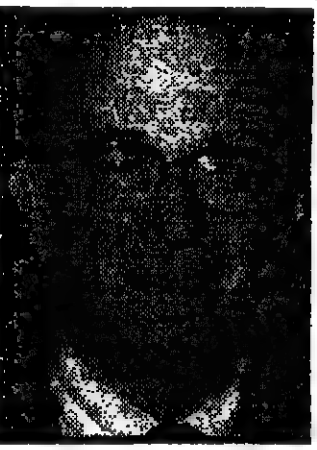
Eric Roll was born in 1907 in a village outside Czernowitz, the meeting point of Austria, Russia and Romania. His parents, who spoke little or no English, shared the vast admiration then common in central and eastern Europe for all things English and, in particular, saw in our political and cultural climate an inspiration for the whole of Europe.

This influence, which has never left him, led him in 1925 to study economics at Birmingham University. He seems to have been fortunate in all his teachers, among whom there was a strong preference for practical wisdom and a contempt for "schools" of economic theory and for the semi-theological passions of the "failed priests" who embraced them.

From his description of Birmingham, it is clear that he rightly retains a considerable respect and affection for the redbrick contribution to English university life and learning.

From Birmingham he went to Hull University as an assistant lecturer at the age of 24 and was promoted to a full professorship at the early age of 28. As a strong opponent of the disastrous period of appeasement of Hitler, he sympathised with radical thinking and though he early recognised the inadequacies of simplistic left-wingery he has firmly retained the critical and humane values of his youth. It was at Hull University, too, that in 1934 he began his long and happy marriage with Freda Taylor.

In 1939 he went to study in the US and was there listed into service of the British Government, joining a remarkable band-includ-



Eric Roll — laureling Keynes — to assist our war effort. He was thus able to see at first hand the US ability to undertake extremely large, quite unprecedented actions in which generosity of spirit and self-interest played a balanced part.

This development in the US concept of its role as world power has played a decisive part in world affairs. Eric Roll's understanding of it and the need for a matching approach by other leading countries has consistently dominated his contributions to some of the most important international negotiations of the post-war period.

The parts of this book covering the years 1947-1964 document at many points Britain's failure to make its effective intellectual contribution to the modern world. He rightly sees that the central reason for this has been Britain's obstinate insularity and misplaced conservatism. There emerges a picture of Britain as a country ill at ease in the modern world — a Britain which has too often and in too many areas turned its rich inheritance into hampering negativities.

With the formation of the 1964 Labour Government Eric Roll was recruited to head the Department of Economic Affairs as Permanent Secretary. An attentive reading of these pages explains why the hopes, talents and enthusiasms that went into that Department proved futile. If reflection and coherence are to be injected into

British policy in the future, it has to be in ways which are compatible with our system of government as a whole and not by the use of a separate artificiality.

After leaving the Civil Service in 1966, Eric Roll joined 'Washburn and Partners', its chairman and a non-executive director of the Bank of England. Among his many other activities was his membership of a Group of Five experts nominated by the Western world's leaders to study ways of dealing with the oil shock of 1974.

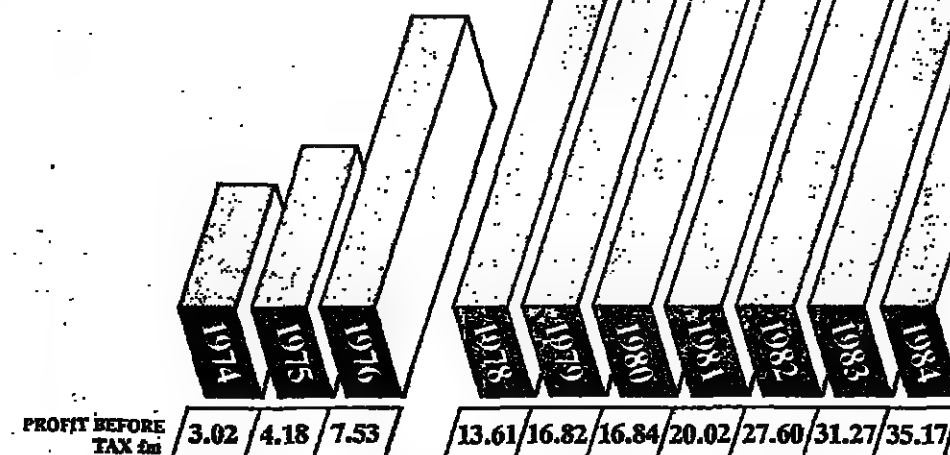
Here we have an Austrian boy, Czernowitz and Vienna educated, coming to our country without family or friends and with little money. It speaks well for the openness of British society that it readily embraced his talents and heaped upon him every kind of laurel in recognition of his great gifts. But at many points, the Marshall Aid programme being a notable exception, we are left with disappointments, a sense of unused potential. Eric Roll has precisely that — international vision which alone can produce the pre-conditions for realistic national solutions of today's problems. But increasingly in the post-war period a mixture of insularity and national self-assertion has dominated and made impossible the achievement of our goals.

However, there is encouragement, too, in all this. This book records how a passion for this country was born. When many with longer attachments are too readily disenchanted, Eric Roll carries on with unabated fervour the long love affair with this country. It records, too, how an immense and unshowy erudition can nourish practicality and how urbanity can support principle and purpose. Eric Roll's life appears to have been constantly enriched and stimulated by the friendship of like-minded men and women from many lands. We are entitled to hope that a new community of purpose is slowly coming into being which may make the world's future more promising than sometimes now appears.

Lord Lever is a former Labour Cabinet minister.

BELL'S ESTIMATE ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PRE-TAX PROFITS IN 1985

Bell's confirm that Pre-Tax Profits for the year ended 30th June 1985 will be ahead of those for the year ended 30th June 1984.



Note: Years 1974 to 1976 inclusive are the twelve month periods to 31st December. Years 1978 onwards are the twelve months period to 30th June.

This advertisement is published by Arthur Bell & Sons plc whose directors (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.



1983
The Queen's Award
for Export Achievement

STAY WITH THE WINNING TEAM REJECT THE GUINNESS BID

A hint of help for shipping

THE TRANSPORT Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, yesterday for the first time yesterday that government aid may be available for Britain's troubled shipping industry. He was speaking after publication of a consultants' report commissioned by the Department of Transport which warned that by 1992 significant reductions in the product tanker, bulk cargo and short-sea fleet could lead to shortages of these vessels in the event of a Falklands-type crisis.

Although there is no question of the government providing "general" aid for the shipping industry, Mr Ridley said it was possible that action would be taken to prevent shortages of particular types of vessel.

Government policy on the

strategic implications of the declining merchant fleet will be spelled out in more detail in the autumn. Any decision on providing financial aid to the shipping industry would come from the Ministry of Defence after consultation with the Department of Transport, Mr Ridley said.

News of the apparent softening of the government's attitude over refusing to provide financial incentives to help encourage new shipbuilding will be welcomed by the shipping industry.

However, Mr Ridley is adamant that there is little point in attempting to reverse the general decline in the size of Britain's merchant fleet.

Mr Ridley blames the decline in the British fleet on a combination of changing

trading patterns and changes in technology. A vital factor has been the change in oil trade since the advent of North Sea oil, which was once imported to Britain from the Gulf now comes ashore through pipelines from the North Sea.

Stung by continuing criticism of the government's inertia when it comes to helping shipowners, Mr Ridley listed the areas where action is being taken to help the industry.

He said that negotiations within the EEC to provide a common policy on shipping and bring an end to protectionism within the Community would culminate in a new policy being agreed by the end of the year.

Andrew Cornelius

Gifts galore, but no growth incentive



INVESTMENT

Robin Stoddart

PRESENTATIONAL problems tend to beset all governments at half-term, and when their achievements do not boom loudly for them. Who is presenting what to whom is a more unusual bone of contention within the Tory ranks, however, important though it is to economic policy and performance.

High pay scales for the forces, lawyers and civil servants, along with near-record interest rates for savers, cannot generally be regarded as dynamic factors promoting economic growth. More obviously and rightly, those who create industry and jobs are recognised as having the first claim on the extra wealth that arises. They are few and far between at present. Some of the biggest increases in

remuneration have been awarded to the top brass in giant corporations that have added thousands of jobs. Directors of established organisations newly freed from the Treasury yoke by the unprecedented privatisation programme have not lost much time in fundamentally reviewing their salaries either.

To do justice to Mrs Thatcher's firm belief in incentives, this was not entirely what she intended when the top rates of income tax were chopped back a fifth or more and some attractive concessions for small business creation were brought in. Her aim of freeing entrepreneurial spirits was bound to come up against the straitened circumstances and rigidities, and was always subject to a long time-lag.

King's ransom pay increases and gift packages for those nearing retirement provide little or no direct incentive for expansion and tend to exacerbate the management structure of companies. The lure and burden of large pensions also slows change. As the state earnings related scheme is strangled at birth, the disparity to retired persons' incomes becomes even more remarkable than that between the average and the higher earners still in employment.

The government may be realistic in seeking to depress the pay of unskilled and inexperienced entrants

to the manufacturing and service industries, though on the international comparisons that became popular among the higher echelons, at least while the pound was low, starting pay rates are rarely over-generous. Anything that encourages the acquisition of needed skills is economically commendable. But the belief that pay policy is less than even-handed and fair is politically damaging.

If two-thirds of voters and three-quarters of the electorate continue to believe that the government is on the wrong course right up to the next election then the downward potential of the stock market is deep indeed. The transfer to price from the value bill has been an even more distinctive feature of recent years than the switch from low pay packets to higher salary packages. All that is not unexpectedly keeping its price in excessive pay claims from those still in employment in the better insulated areas of activity.

Otherwise, the outlook for reducing inflation is again bright. Falling commodity prices, even excluding the effect of the rise in the pound, have partly offset the increase in home costs. Lower petrol and mortgage rates could bring good news on this score by the end of the year. Certainly, the Chancellor now seems to be shedding his albatross of bad money supply figures and pointing to the strong pound as a green light for lower interest rates.

Gilt-edged stocks have got the message and gains of 3 per cent have been seen among longer-dated issues in recent weeks. By the same token, the attraction of index-linked issues has dimmed and they may be expected to make only minimal progress until it is more apparent that the government is bent on engineering the usual pre-election spending boom.

While simultaneous income tax cuts and higher public works spending might appear incompatible aims, the outperformance of the construction sector in an otherwise feeble share market may be at least as soundly based as the improvement in the gilt-edged market. It is likely that the lift for both areas, reflecting the country's most valuable remaining national asset will reduce the need for borrowing and provide the means for higher infrastructure spending. It is, necessarily, a once-and-for-all gambit which will be paid for in lost revenue subsequently, but that may be someone else's problem.

Oil prices have entered a highly uncertain phase as the Opec producers increasingly go their separate ways. If the price fall steepens in dollar terms, it is likely that sterling will fall back against most currencies, perhaps including the dollar, again. With longer-term interest rates on the two main currencies closely aligned at around 10 1/2 per cent they have been for a long time, the international arbitrage

of the London gilt-edged market may not persist much longer. Steady reductions in bank base rates could nevertheless continue and may be essential if the slow and intermittent industrial recovery is to continue.

Unless the fond belief that service sector growth can ensure healthy economic development is overtaken by the more realistic and responsible view that every other industrial country holds, the boast that Britain is in some respects in the vanguard of recovery will ring hollow after the tourist boom fades. If this was not appreciated before, the problems of the electronics sector and related areas, the revival of the motor industry because of weak exports should have driven it home.

There is little to be gained from exercises in trimming expenditure when the highest defence outlays are regarded as sacrosanct and the biggest and most wasteful drain of all, unemployment and associated benefits, is not yet the subject of concerted macro and micro-economic action. In the circumstances, criticism that the government has failed to fulfil its pledges to reduce public sector spending is putting the cart before the horse.

Investors seeking the greater strength and security of overseas markets have so far seen most gains on the share swings dissipated on the currency roundabouts. This has applied to the inter-

nationally-oriented investment and unit trusts. In the lists of the former, however, bid approaches for two of the medium-sized funds, Murray Growth and Scottish National Investment Trust, have promised to inject more life. The same is happening in the United States with another move by a group of investors led by Mr Thomas Herzfeld for Growth Fund of Florida, a similar type of closed share capital fund.

As brokers Wood, Mackenzie point out in their latest review of the sector, insurance companies, which have some of the attributes of investment trusts, are looking lively again now that underwriting losses are finally being brought under control. The money fund could well be a buy when most other investment areas are looking queasy.

As bigger and high-yielding privatisation offers begin to appear over the horizon, there seems little scope for a general equity market revival, with there is clear danger of a prolonged bear market, depending heavily on the transatlantic situation. Privatisation in principle and practice has not been on the less well-oiled. Handouts to foreigners and institutional investors have been to the longer-term detriment of most of the users of the assets and services sold. But it is better to choose to join in the game where possible and rewarding, rather than be dejected on the sidelines.

Investors on sidelines ahead of ICI figures

THE MARKETS

Despite an early attempt to continue Tuesday night's rally, stock markets had an extremely quiet session yesterday with activity in both equities and gilts kept to a minimum. By the close of trading on the market floor there were small gains recorded on the indices, but features were modest and scarce.

In the gilt market conventional prices were clipped by 1/8 to 1/4 on the pound lost ground, but even these falls were scattered. The index-linked issues firmed 1/4 to 1/2 on news that the government budgetary target for 1986-87 is £85.1.

Equities managed to make a little progress but investor interest was lacking ahead of today's interim figures from ICI. There have been downgradings of profit estimates for ICI recently, mainly due to the weakness of the West German market against sterling and disappointing UK fertiliser results. Therefore, pre-tax profits in the second

at 123p. There were picks of interest in the engineering sector, however. Profits of £44.5 million from Dowty Group, a 21 per cent increase on the previous year and above world estimates, helped the shares add 5p to 173p. Evered, part of a consortium which recently took an 11.6 per cent stake in T1 Group, firmed by 7p to 50p. TI themselves improved by 8p to 27p, looking to the consortium to make a full-scale bid.

Stores made selective progress, as did builders, but rises were generally re-traded to a few pence. Insurance companies were dull early on but subsequently came off the bottom. Banks were still suffering from the problems in South Africa, lost two to four dollars in the heavy weights.

Mixed movements among leaders rarely exceeded 3p in either direction, but 3p were supported at 360p, up 5p. Beecham, up 2p to 325p, was unaffected by the chairman's annual general meeting statement, but Reed International, reflecting of their annual meeting on Tuesday, firmed by 2p to 5p. Metal Box 435p, up 5p, were supported at 435p, up 5p. Comment on expansion moves boosted Williams Holdings 5p to 311p.

WOODHOUSE & Ritson, the Sheffield engineer in which the Virent group has been raising its stake, is boosting its interim dividend to 1p from 0.25p after a profit leap to £532,000 from £24,000 in the half year to June 30. Turnover was a fifth higher at £5.5 million.

Main changes: Dowty 173p up 5p. Evered 250p up 7p. T1 Group 50p up 8p. Rascal 132p down 1p. A.E. 122p up 1p. ICI 888p up 3p. Extra 311p down 1p. Bowater 316p up 7p. T. Jourdan 122p up 8p.

Equity turnover for Tuesday: bargains, 15343, value £284,976 million. Tokyo: Despite an advance for the market's index, most stock prices softened in lack lustre trading. Nikkei Dow Jones Index 12,777.05 (12,762.83).

Hong Kong: Most prices fell in moderate, technical trading. The Hang Seng index was down 8.22 points to 1665.63. Paris: Technical factors left stocks mixed to higher in cautious trading. The general market indicator closed with a gain of 0.18 per cent. Frankfurt: Prices drifted lower in dull trading. The Commerzbank index slipped 2.3 points to finish at 1403.5.

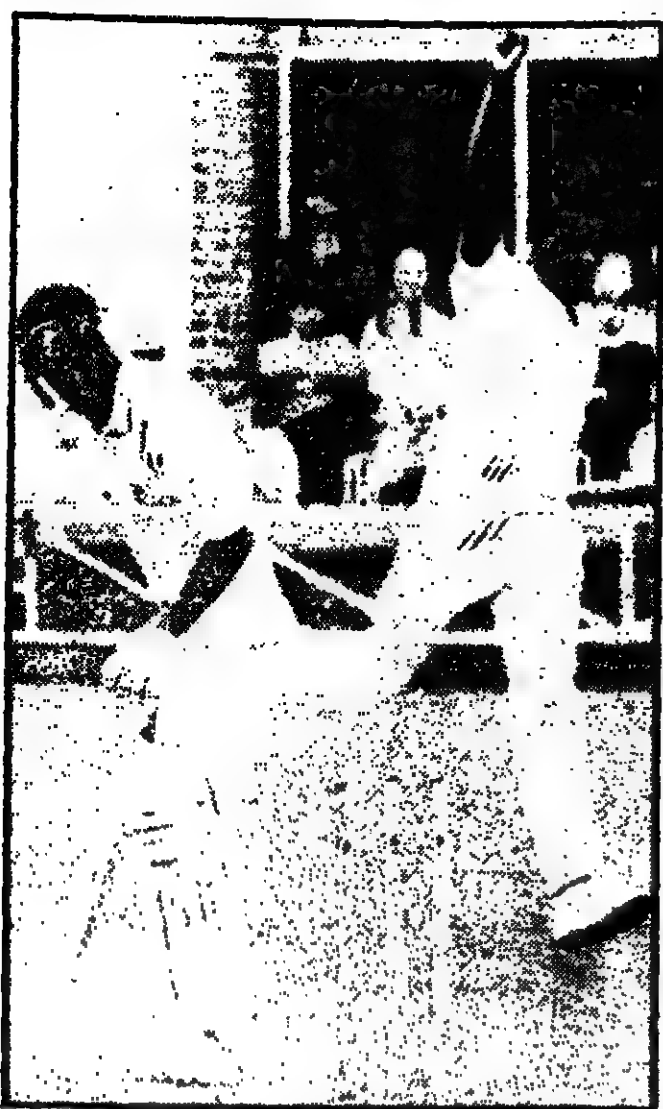
FT Ordinary Share Index of 43 at 256.4. Found: £1,389.6; D11 4.02; Fr 12.36; Gold: £317.76. Account July 15 to 20 FT All Share Index up 1.51 at 256.93. Sterling Index 84.1 (1978=100). ICI 276.4 (June) up 7 per cent on year.

COMMODITIES

Cocoa: Cash £1,085 per tonne; three months £1,072 per tonne; four months £1,070 per tonne; five months £1,068 per tonne; six months £1,065 per tonne; seven months £1,062 per tonne; eight months £1,059 per tonne; nine months £1,056 per tonne; ten months £1,053 per tonne; eleven months £1,050 per tonne; twelve months £1,047 per tonne.

Oil: Brent 29.75; WTI 29.50; Gulf 29.25; Arabian 29.00; Mexican 28.75; Nigerian 28.50; Indonesian 28.25; Thai 28.00; Singapore 27.75; Japan 27.50; Korea 27.25; Taiwan 27.00; Hong Kong 26.75; Australia 26.50; New Zealand 26.25; South Africa 26.00; India 25.75; Pakistan 25.50; Bangladesh 25.25; Sri Lanka 25.00; Maldives 24.75; Mauritius 24.50; Seychelles 24.25; Madagascar 24.00; Comoros 23.75; Reunion 23.50; Mayotte 23.25; French Polynesia 23.00; New Caledonia 22.75; Wallis & Futuna 22.50; French Guiana 22.25; Guadeloupe 22.00; Martinique 21.75; Saint Martin 21.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 21.25; French Southern Territories 21.00; French Polynesia 20.75; New Caledonia 20.50; Wallis & Futuna 20.25; French Guiana 20.00; Guadeloupe 19.75; Martinique 19.50; Saint Martin 19.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 19.00; French Southern Territories 18.75; French Polynesia 18.50; New Caledonia 18.25; Wallis & Futuna 18.00; French Guiana 17.75; Guadeloupe 17.50; Martinique 17.25; Saint Martin 17.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 16.75; French Southern Territories 16.50; French Polynesia 16.25; New Caledonia 16.00; Wallis & Futuna 15.75; French Guiana 15.50; Guadeloupe 15.25; Martinique 15.00; Saint Martin 14.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 14.50; French Southern Territories 14.25; French Polynesia 14.00; New Caledonia 13.75; Wallis & Futuna 13.50; French Guiana 13.25; Guadeloupe 13.00; Martinique 12.75; Saint Martin 12.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 12.25; French Southern Territories 12.00; French Polynesia 11.75; New Caledonia 11.50; Wallis & Futuna 11.25; French Guiana 11.00; Guadeloupe 10.75; Martinique 10.50; Saint Martin 10.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 10.00; French Southern Territories 9.75; French Polynesia 9.50; New Caledonia 9.25; Wallis & Futuna 9.00; French Guiana 8.75; Guadeloupe 8.50; Martinique 8.25; Saint Martin 8.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 7.75; French Southern Territories 7.50; French Polynesia 7.25; New Caledonia 7.00; Wallis & Futuna 6.75; French Guiana 6.50; Guadeloupe 6.25; Martinique 6.00; Saint Martin 5.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 5.50; French Southern Territories 5.25; French Polynesia 5.00; New Caledonia 4.75; Wallis & Futuna 4.50; French Guiana 4.25; Guadeloupe 4.00; Martinique 3.75; Saint Martin 3.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 3.25; French Southern Territories 3.00; French Polynesia 2.75; New Caledonia 2.50; Wallis & Futuna 2.25; French Guiana 2.00; Guadeloupe 1.75; Martinique 1.50; Saint Martin 1.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon 1.00; French Southern Territories 0.75; French Polynesia 0.50; New Caledonia 0.25; Wallis & Futuna 0.00; French Guiana -0.25; Guadeloupe -0.50; Martinique -0.75; Saint Martin -1.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -1.25; French Southern Territories -1.50; French Polynesia -1.75; New Caledonia -2.00; Wallis & Futuna -2.25; French Guiana -2.50; Guadeloupe -2.75; Martinique -3.00; Saint Martin -3.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -3.50; French Southern Territories -3.75; French Polynesia -4.00; New Caledonia -4.25; Wallis & Futuna -4.50; French Guiana -4.75; Guadeloupe -5.00; Martinique -5.25; Saint Martin -5.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -5.75; French Southern Territories -6.00; French Polynesia -6.25; New Caledonia -6.50; Wallis & Futuna -6.75; French Guiana -7.00; Guadeloupe -7.25; Martinique -7.50; Saint Martin -7.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -8.00; French Southern Territories -8.25; French Polynesia -8.50; New Caledonia -8.75; Wallis & Futuna -9.00; French Guiana -9.25; Guadeloupe -9.50; Martinique -9.75; Saint Martin -10.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -10.25; French Southern Territories -10.50; French Polynesia -10.75; New Caledonia -11.00; Wallis & Futuna -11.25; French Guiana -11.50; Guadeloupe -11.75; Martinique -12.00; Saint Martin -12.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -12.50; French Southern Territories -12.75; French Polynesia -13.00; New Caledonia -13.25; Wallis & Futuna -13.50; French Guiana -13.75; Guadeloupe -14.00; Martinique -14.25; Saint Martin -14.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -14.75; French Southern Territories -15.00; French Polynesia -15.25; New Caledonia -15.50; Wallis & Futuna -15.75; French Guiana -16.00; Guadeloupe -16.25; Martinique -16.50; Saint Martin -16.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -17.00; French Southern Territories -17.25; French Polynesia -17.50; New Caledonia -17.75; Wallis & Futuna -18.00; French Guiana -18.25; Guadeloupe -18.50; Martinique -18.75; Saint Martin -19.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -19.25; French Southern Territories -19.50; French Polynesia -19.75; New Caledonia -20.00; Wallis & Futuna -20.25; French Guiana -20.50; Guadeloupe -20.75; Martinique -21.00; Saint Martin -21.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -21.50; French Southern Territories -21.75; French Polynesia -22.00; New Caledonia -22.25; Wallis & Futuna -22.50; French Guiana -22.75; Guadeloupe -23.00; Martinique -23.25; Saint Martin -23.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -23.75; French Southern Territories -24.00; French Polynesia -24.25; New Caledonia -24.50; Wallis & Futuna -24.75; French Guiana -25.00; Guadeloupe -25.25; Martinique -25.50; Saint Martin -25.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -26.00; French Southern Territories -26.25; French Polynesia -26.50; New Caledonia -26.75; Wallis & Futuna -27.00; French Guiana -27.25; Guadeloupe -27.50; Martinique -27.75; Saint Martin -28.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -28.25; French Southern Territories -28.50; French Polynesia -28.75; New Caledonia -29.00; Wallis & Futuna -29.25; French Guiana -29.50; Guadeloupe -29.75; Martinique -30.00; Saint Martin -30.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -30.50; French Southern Territories -30.75; French Polynesia -31.00; New Caledonia -31.25; Wallis & Futuna -31.50; French Guiana -31.75; Guadeloupe -32.00; Martinique -32.25; Saint Martin -32.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -32.75; French Southern Territories -33.00; French Polynesia -33.25; New Caledonia -33.50; Wallis & Futuna -33.75; French Guiana -34.00; Guadeloupe -34.25; Martinique -34.50; Saint Martin -34.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -35.00; French Southern Territories -35.25; French Polynesia -35.50; New Caledonia -35.75; Wallis & Futuna -36.00; French Guiana -36.25; Guadeloupe -36.50; Martinique -36.75; Saint Martin -37.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -37.25; French Southern Territories -37.50; French Polynesia -37.75; New Caledonia -38.00; Wallis & Futuna -38.25; French Guiana -38.50; Guadeloupe -38.75; Martinique -39.00; Saint Martin -39.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -39.50; French Southern Territories -39.75; French Polynesia -40.00; New Caledonia -40.25; Wallis & Futuna -40.50; French Guiana -40.75; Guadeloupe -41.00; Martinique -41.25; Saint Martin -41.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -41.75; French Southern Territories -42.00; French Polynesia -42.25; New Caledonia -42.50; Wallis & Futuna -42.75; French Guiana -43.00; Guadeloupe -43.25; Martinique -43.50; Saint Martin -43.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -44.00; French Southern Territories -44.25; French Polynesia -44.50; New Caledonia -44.75; Wallis & Futuna -45.00; French Guiana -45.25; Guadeloupe -45.50; Martinique -45.75; Saint Martin -46.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -46.25; French Southern Territories -46.50; French Polynesia -46.75; New Caledonia -47.00; Wallis & Futuna -47.25; French Guiana -47.50; Guadeloupe -47.75; Martinique -48.00; Saint Martin -48.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -48.50; French Southern Territories -48.75; French Polynesia -49.00; New Caledonia -49.25; Wallis & Futuna -49.50; French Guiana -49.75; Guadeloupe -50.00; Martinique -50.25; Saint Martin -50.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -50.75; French Southern Territories -51.00; French Polynesia -51.25; New Caledonia -51.50; Wallis & Futuna -51.75; French Guiana -52.00; Guadeloupe -52.25; Martinique -52.50; Saint Martin -52.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -53.00; French Southern Territories -53.25; French Polynesia -53.50; New Caledonia -53.75; Wallis & Futuna -54.00; French Guiana -54.25; Guadeloupe -54.50; Martinique -54.75; Saint Martin -55.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -55.25; French Southern Territories -55.50; French Polynesia -55.75; New Caledonia -56.00; Wallis & Futuna -56.25; French Guiana -56.50; Guadeloupe -56.75; Martinique -57.00; Saint Martin -57.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -57.50; French Southern Territories -57.75; French Polynesia -58.00; New Caledonia -58.25; Wallis & Futuna -58.50; French Guiana -58.75; Guadeloupe -59.00; Martinique -59.25; Saint Martin -59.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -59.75; French Southern Territories -60.00; French Polynesia -60.25; New Caledonia -60.50; Wallis & Futuna -60.75; French Guiana -61.00; Guadeloupe -61.25; Martinique -61.50; Saint Martin -61.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -62.00; French Southern Territories -62.25; French Polynesia -62.50; New Caledonia -62.75; Wallis & Futuna -63.00; French Guiana -63.25; Guadeloupe -63.50; Martinique -63.75; Saint Martin -64.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -64.25; French Southern Territories -64.50; French Polynesia -64.75; New Caledonia -65.00; Wallis & Futuna -65.25; French Guiana -65.50; Guadeloupe -65.75; Martinique -66.00; Saint Martin -66.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -66.50; French Southern Territories -66.75; French Polynesia -67.00; New Caledonia -67.25; Wallis & Futuna -67.50; French Guiana -67.75; Guadeloupe -68.00; Martinique -68.25; Saint Martin -68.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -68.75; French Southern Territories -69.00; French Polynesia -69.25; New Caledonia -69.50; Wallis & Futuna -69.75; French Guiana -70.00; Guadeloupe -70.25; Martinique -70.50; Saint Martin -70.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -71.00; French Southern Territories -71.25; French Polynesia -71.50; New Caledonia -71.75; Wallis & Futuna -72.00; French Guiana -72.25; Guadeloupe -72.50; Martinique -72.75; Saint Martin -73.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -73.25; French Southern Territories -73.50; French Polynesia -73.75; New Caledonia -74.00; Wallis & Futuna -74.25; French Guiana -74.50; Guadeloupe -74.75; Martinique -75.00; Saint Martin -75.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -75.50; French Southern Territories -75.75; French Polynesia -76.00; New Caledonia -76.25; Wallis & Futuna -76.50; French Guiana -76.75; Guadeloupe -77.00; Martinique -77.25; Saint Martin -77.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -77.75; French Southern Territories -78.00; French Polynesia -78.25; New Caledonia -78.50; Wallis & Futuna -78.75; French Guiana -79.00; Guadeloupe -79.25; Martinique -79.50; Saint Martin -79.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -80.00; French Southern Territories -80.25; French Polynesia -80.50; New Caledonia -80.75; Wallis & Futuna -81.00; French Guiana -81.25; Guadeloupe -81.50; Martinique -81.75; Saint Martin -82.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -82.25; French Southern Territories -82.50; French Polynesia -82.75; New Caledonia -83.00; Wallis & Futuna -83.25; French Guiana -83.50; Guadeloupe -83.75; Martinique -84.00; Saint Martin -84.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -84.50; French Southern Territories -84.75; French Polynesia -85.00; New Caledonia -85.25; Wallis & Futuna -85.50; French Guiana -85.75; Guadeloupe -86.00; Martinique -86.25; Saint Martin -86.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -86.75; French Southern Territories -87.00; French Polynesia -87.25; New Caledonia -87.50; Wallis & Futuna -87.75; French Guiana -88.00; Guadeloupe -88.25; Martinique -88.50; Saint Martin -88.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -89.00; French Southern Territories -89.25; French Polynesia -89.50; New Caledonia -89.75; Wallis & Futuna -90.00; French Guiana -90.25; Guadeloupe -90.50; Martinique -90.75; Saint Martin -91.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -91.25; French Southern Territories -91.50; French Polynesia -91.75; New Caledonia -92.00; Wallis & Futuna -92.25; French Guiana -92.50; Guadeloupe -92.75; Martinique -93.00; Saint Martin -93.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -93.50; French Southern Territories -93.75; French Polynesia -94.00; New Caledonia -94.25; Wallis & Futuna -94.50; French Guiana -94.75; Guadeloupe -95.00; Martinique -95.25; Saint Martin -95.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -95.75; French Southern Territories -96.00; French Polynesia -96.25; New Caledonia -96.50; Wallis & Futuna -96.75; French Guiana -97.00; Guadeloupe -97.25; Martinique -97.50; Saint Martin -97.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -98.00; French Southern Territories -98.25; French Polynesia -98.50; New Caledonia -98.75; Wallis & Futuna -99.00; French Guiana -99.25; Guadeloupe -99.50; Martinique -99.75; Saint Martin -100.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -100.25; French Southern Territories -100.50; French Polynesia -100.75; New Caledonia -101.00; Wallis & Futuna -101.25; French Guiana -101.50; Guadeloupe -101.75; Martinique -102.00; Saint Martin -102.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -102.50; French Southern Territories -102.75; French Polynesia -103.00; New Caledonia -103.25; Wallis & Futuna -103.50; French Guiana -103.75; Guadeloupe -104.00; Martinique -104.25; Saint Martin -104.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -104.75; French Southern Territories -105.00; French Polynesia -105.25; New Caledonia -105.50; Wallis & Futuna -105.75; French Guiana -106.00; Guadeloupe -106.25; Martinique -106.50; Saint Martin -106.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -107.00; French Southern Territories -107.25; French Polynesia -107.50; New Caledonia -107.75; Wallis & Futuna -108.00; French Guiana -108.25; Guadeloupe -108.50; Martinique -108.75; Saint Martin -109.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -109.25; French Southern Territories -109.50; French Polynesia -109.75; New Caledonia -110.00; Wallis & Futuna -110.25; French Guiana -110.50; Guadeloupe -110.75; Martinique -111.00; Saint Martin -111.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -111.50; French Southern Territories -111.75; French Polynesia -112.00; New Caledonia -112.25; Wallis & Futuna -112.50; French Guiana -112.75; Guadeloupe -113.00; Martinique -113.25; Saint Martin -113.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -113.75; French Southern Territories -114.00; French Polynesia -114.25; New Caledonia -114.50; Wallis & Futuna -114.75; French Guiana -115.00; Guadeloupe -115.25; Martinique -115.50; Saint Martin -115.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -116.00; French Southern Territories -116.25; French Polynesia -116.50; New Caledonia -116.75; Wallis & Futuna -117.00; French Guiana -117.25; Guadeloupe -117.50; Martinique -117.75; Saint Martin -118.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -118.25; French Southern Territories -118.50; French Polynesia -118.75; New Caledonia -119.00; Wallis & Futuna -119.25; French Guiana -119.50; Guadeloupe -119.75; Martinique -120.00; Saint Martin -120.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -120.50; French Southern Territories -120.75; French Polynesia -121.00; New Caledonia -121.25; Wallis & Futuna -121.50; French Guiana -121.75; Guadeloupe -122.00; Martinique -122.25; Saint Martin -122.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -122.75; French Southern Territories -123.00; French Polynesia -123.25; New Caledonia -123.50; Wallis & Futuna -123.75; French Guiana -124.00; Guadeloupe -124.25; Martinique -124.50; Saint Martin -124.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -125.00; French Southern Territories -125.25; French Polynesia -125.50; New Caledonia -125.75; Wallis & Futuna -126.00; French Guiana -126.25; Guadeloupe -126.50; Martinique -126.75; Saint Martin -127.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -127.25; French Southern Territories -127.50; French Polynesia -127.75; New Caledonia -128.00; Wallis & Futuna -128.25; French Guiana -128.50; Guadeloupe -128.75; Martinique -129.00; Saint Martin -129.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -129.50; French Southern Territories -129.75; French Polynesia -130.00; New Caledonia -130.25; Wallis & Futuna -130.50; French Guiana -130.75; Guadeloupe -131.00; Martinique -131.25; Saint Martin -131.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -131.75; French Southern Territories -132.00; French Polynesia -132.25; New Caledonia -132.50; Wallis & Futuna -132.75; French Guiana -133.00; Guadeloupe -133.25; Martinique -133.50; Saint Martin -133.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -134.00; French Southern Territories -134.25; French Polynesia -134.50; New Caledonia -134.75; Wallis & Futuna -135.00; French Guiana -135.25; Guadeloupe -135.50; Martinique -135.75; Saint Martin -136.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -136.25; French Southern Territories -136.50; French Polynesia -136.75; New Caledonia -137.00; Wallis & Futuna -137.25; French Guiana -137.50; Guadeloupe -137.75; Martinique -138.00; Saint Martin -138.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -138.50; French Southern Territories -138.75; French Polynesia -139.00; New Caledonia -139.25; Wallis & Futuna -139.50; French Guiana -139.75; Guadeloupe -140.00; Martinique -140.25; Saint Martin -140.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -140.75; French Southern Territories -141.00; French Polynesia -141.25; New Caledonia -141.50; Wallis & Futuna -141.75; French Guiana -142.00; Guadeloupe -142.25; Martinique -142.50; Saint Martin -142.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -143.00; French Southern Territories -143.25; French Polynesia -143.50; New Caledonia -143.75; Wallis & Futuna -144.00; French Guiana -144.25; Guadeloupe -144.50; Martinique -144.75; Saint Martin -145.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -145.25; French Southern Territories -145.50; French Polynesia -145.75; New Caledonia -146.00; Wallis & Futuna -146.25; French Guiana -146.50; Guadeloupe -146.75; Martinique -147.00; Saint Martin -147.25; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -147.50; French Southern Territories -147.75; French Polynesia -148.00; New Caledonia -148.25; Wallis & Futuna -148.50; French Guiana -148.75; Guadeloupe -149.00; Martinique -149.25; Saint Martin -149.50; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -149.75; French Southern Territories -150.00; French Polynesia -150.25; New Caledonia -150.50; Wallis & Futuna -150.75; French Guiana -151.00; Guadeloupe -151.25; Martinique -151.50; Saint Martin -151.75; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -152.00; French Southern Territories -152.25; French Polynesia -152.50; New Caledonia -152.75; Wallis & Futuna -153.00; French Guiana -153.25; Guadeloupe -153.50; Martinique -153.75; Saint Martin -154.00; Saint Pierre & Miquelon -154.25; French Southern Territories -154.50; French Polynesia -154.75; New Caledonia -155.00; Wallis & Futuna -155.25; French Guiana -155.50; Guadeloupe -155.75; Martinique -156.00; Saint Martin -156.25; Saint

This advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and Noble Grossier Limited on behalf of Guinness PLC. The Directors of Guinness PLC are the persons responsible for the information contained in this advertisement. To the best of their knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this advertisement is in accordance with the facts. The Directors of Guinness PLC accept responsibility accordingly.



QUICK STRIKE... Lawrence yanks Wessels with his third ball

Henry Blofeld at Bristol

A green look to Lawrence

CRICKET

Gloucestershire's young fast bowler, David Lawrence, whom popular opinion has suddenly turned into a Test candidate, bowled Kieffer Wessels with his third ball at Bristol yesterday, took three for 52 in all and brought his tally of wickets for the season to 63 without ever suggesting that he is ready to play for England.

The ball moved around all day on the seam on a green pitch and 16 wickets fell for 208 runs. After Lawrence, Walsh and Curran had bowled out the Australians for 143. Gloucestershire found batting equally difficult and lost six wickets for 122 runs.

Lawrence is robustly built and quite tall, with a fast, straight run-up of 23 or 27 paces. He does not have a pronounced delivery stride and, if he lengthened it, he might get more body into the action. At the moment too much of his power comes from his arm only. He was nonetheless quite sharp at times, even allowing for the nature of the pitch.

He is, however, most undisciplined, almost comical, in his run-up, which is too long, and

in his delivery stride. Those who know his bowling said his control in this innings was better than usual but he does not yet have the armoury to compete successfully in Test cricket. To pick him now might damage an undoubted talent which is still untamed, albeit enthusiastic.

Wellman, yet to make a first-class century on tour, was caught behind pushing a ball which left him. Border played an untidy slash; Phillips, who opened, played Curran firmly off his legs straight to square leg, and O'Donnell was bowled between bat and pad by a ball which Walsh brought back on him. After that only a determined innings by Matthews took Australia to three figures before Curran, in an admirable piece of bowling at fast-medium, finished off the innings and had the fine figures of five for 32.

Three of Gloucestershire's first four batsmen were low to Lawson, who found movement off the seam. In addition, Thomson made a ball lift on a Romanesque, and Gilbert had Balmbridge caught at second slip trying to run the ball to third man. At the other end, Curran batted as well as he has bowled until he cut Thomson to gully.

Robert Armstrong argues against over reaction in the light of Mr Justice Popplewell's interim report

Why soccer still has a positive side

IT IS too easy to forget in the wake of the Popplewell inquiry that football at the majority of League grounds is no more dangerous for the spectator than a visit to a county cricket match. More than 2,000 League and Cup games were played in England last season, largely free of mishap or serious incident, yet the horrendous events at Bradford, Birmingham and Brussels have created an impression that every match could be a bloodbath.

Such is the climate of hysteria and misinformation in which the debate on the future of football is now conducted that our national sport appears to have become the focal point for widespread frustration at the myriad social evils that beset our major cities. Mr Justice Popplewell and his committee propose an alarming extension of the paraphernalia of police control, an extension that represents a genuine threat to civil liberties.

Beneath the rational, measured tones of the Interim Report there is

a patrician attitude to soccer, a sport ill-equipped to enter the stamping-ground of politicians with voters to catch on law and order. Mr Justice Popplewell recommends an "unfettered right of search" before entry, a massive increase in the use of close-circuit television cameras, the banning of visiting supporters, and the introduction of identity cards. Such apparatus would destroy the freedom of movement of thousands of casual spectators.

The Prime Minister linked the IRA, the miners' strike, and football violence as the three major threats to orderly society following the disaster in Brussels. The philosophy of official control in each case has enhanced the power of the police and curbed the liberty of the individual citizen.

One feels a greater sense of reassurance regarding those recommendations that have been prompted by the fire at Bradford. Clearly, stands should not be made of combustible materials, and those that are a fire

hazard should be closed. Evacuation procedures, the meaning of exit gates and the strict application of existing guidelines on safety at sports grounds are all welcome.

However, the prospect of intensive surveillance at friendly provincial grounds such as Ipswich, Southampton, Shrewsbury, Watford, Middlesbrough and Stoke—to name only half-a-dozen—seems an over-reaction to a problem that exists in clearly defined localities. Even major clubs such as Arsenal and Everton can boast an excellent record of crowd behaviour given the average 20,000 attendance.

Everyone directly or indirectly involved with professional football is aware that specific clubs, for instance Chelsea, Leeds and Millwall, tend to attract some spectators with a taste for violence, either at their own grounds or those elsewhere. Certainly thousands of fans, particularly those in the over-40 age group, have become disillusioned with the dreary, drunken urinating process-

sion that usually trundles up Wembley Way for Cup finals or international matches. But for every negative experience, the regular fan can count on half-a-dozen of a more optimistic variety.

New measures of crowd control are also likely to reduce the already tiny proportion of women who attend football matches. For many men, watching football on television is almost a closet activity, due in part to the aggressive male ethos of the sport. Last season there was an average one policeman for every 75 spectators, and that ratio is likely to worsen.

Though the Bradford fire and the Heysel disaster were distinct and separate events with their own peculiar causes, the emotive connection between the two clubs has been irrefragable, particularly for the press and the television networks who have dissected the tragedy. Yet it is worth remembering that Bradford was a terrible accident, while Bru-

sels was an act of mass violence. To make this distinction is not to diminish the deaths of nearly 100 innocent people. Grief is no respecter of fine points, whether death is caused by accident or calculation. Even so, the feeling that football from Gillingham to Carlisle has become a national scapegoat is inescapable. Justice for the friendlier clubs in the League—of which there are many—has become lost in the somewhat unbecoming desire for punishment.

Mr Justice Popplewell's recommendations will drag some grounds into the iron-and-concrete era, even a step closer to a world of total surveillance. But the irony for football is that such conditions have prevailed for some time at Stamford Bridge without any lasting improvement in crowd behaviour, as Sunderland found in a Milk Cup tie last March. The truth is that a love of peace cannot be imposed—it must come from within, or from good example.

Paul Fitzpatrick at Edgbaston

Pierson heads off early

From the moment that Dean Hoffman ran in to bowl the first ball and collapsed in an ungainly heap at the wicket, this game had no difficulty retaining the attention of a sizeable crowd yesterday at Edgbaston where Warwickshire reached 114 for three in reply to Somerset's modest 207.

By the time Hoffman had bowled two balls Popplewell had scored four and been dismissed in singular fashion—caught by Gifford running round from Gully towards cover to gather a ball that had cannoned off the head of Adrian Pierson at short point.

Brian Close might not have felt a thing, but although Pierson did his best to put a brave face on things, a nose-bleed and headache developed and he was driven away quickly to hospital. X-rays revealed no damage but he was kept in overnight for observation.

Patrick Barclay at Uxbridge

Harper hale and hearty

Middlesex, seeking the victory over Northamptonshire that would put them on top of the county table, were prevented from taking absolute control yesterday only by a magnificent innings from West Indian spinner, Roger Harper, who ran out of parts when three runs short of a second successive championship century. Northamptonshire were all out for 182 and Middlesex were 216 for four at the close.

As at Maidenhead 10 days ago, when he moved into three figures for the first time in his first-class career, the 22-year-old Harper showed a splendid disregard for adversity. Arriving at the crease with six wickets down for 73, he immediately fayed the country's most fearsome attack.

Tall, lithe and graceful, like an elongated Sober, he conveyed the air of one who had been plundering centuries all

his life; the loss of young Bai Northamptonshire's were sharpened his appetite.

Of his eight sixes, the most memorable were identical ones on successive balls by Daniel, whisked arrogantly over the square leg boundary in the first over after lunch. He also hit seven fours in an innings that lasted 87 minutes. Though Daniel was the principal sufferer, conceding 83 runs in 12 overs, Williams at Edmonds also saw the ball soar over their heads from glorious drives. It must have been especially irritating for the Harper, offering a solitary chance, dropped by Barlow at deep extra cover when on 42.

Harper's exhilarating knock ended frustratingly close to century with a terrific cut off an optimistic run and was smartly run out by Radley. Northamptonshire were nonetheless mightily glad of 191 which had seemed a highly

improbable total while Cowans, Daniel and Williams were whipping their higher orders.

There had been fears about the pitch, on which nocturnal prowlers—yes, even leafy Uxbridge—had poured week after week. It had, however, passed the scrutiny of Bernard Black, and there were few complaints from Northamptonshire.

Middlesex, coping well enough with the spiritually buttressed Barlow in flowing form, they got off to a good start and after Griffiths, following worthily, had removed both opener. Butcher and Gatting kept the score moving. Gatting had just reached his half-century when Harper had him caught behind, but such is the all-round strength of this side that Radley, unbeaten on 32, and Downton were able to plot a steady path toward what should become a comfortable lead.

Matthew Engel at Southport

Watkinson stops the rot

You get results at Southport. Lancashire have only drawn one game there in a decade and yesterday morning Dickie Bird managed to shout across the adjoining railway to get some workmen to turn their side off. They actually complied. The man's a marvel.

Lancashire must fancy their chances of a result, too. They tantalised Surrey by clinging to 18 for three and 186 for eight, but the trouble with playing against Lancashire these days is that the runs can come at you from any direction. Only three players are averaging over 30 in the championship, and two of them, possibly the most satisfying moments of his career since he removed Geoff Boycott with his first ball in first class cricket.

A stranger to the game would never have believed that cricket has 10 methods of dismissal. Each Somerset wicket fell to catches—five of them to Humpage—with one of the best held by Paul Smith, who ran 20 yards in from third man to hold Richards's extravagant miscued drive.

specialists. He arrived just before lunch when the initial Surrey bowling thrust was wearing off, and they helped him early on with some invitingly hittable stuff around leg stump.

Then Watkinson's innings developed with some handsome driving and some fine footwork, and the Surrey captain, Jerzy, who put down a slip catch when Watkinson was on 57, Watkinson batted three hours and made 106.

Before lunch Lancashire had been in trouble on a pitch that only narrowly passed its fitness test from the inspector. Tony Gray, Surrey's 6th in "propelling pencil", from Trinidad, got life and bounce, while at the other end Richard Doughty whipped out the first three in 21 balls en route to four for 56.

Neither player began the season as Surrey players. Doughty, released by Gloucestershire last year, was still working in a sports shop and playing for Cobham a fortnight

ago; his letter asking for a job happened to land on the desk of the Surrey manager, Mick Stewart, hardly had a fit fast bowler in the place.

A day later Doughty was in the second team, and the first team the following week. Even Gloucestershire's old-boys are getting a slice of the action at present.

Doughty nipped the ball around early on in the air and off the seam. It was overcast then and the pitch still had traces of the last downpour. But Abrahams, who might have felt just a touch worried about his decision to bat (and his own form), helped solve the initial crisis before Watkinson did the rest.

Altogether Doughty before the close, and a 3,000 crowd went home happy. The Dickie Bird Noise Abatement Society made an attempt to stop either the bar-room bawlers, who got raucous near the close, or the noise from the railway itself. This was a pity: I wanted to write Train Stopped Play.

Everton made to pay record for Lineker

SOCCER

Gary Lineker yesterday became Everton's most expensive signing when the League champions were ordered to pay Leicester £800,000 for his transfer. The figure, decreed by an independent tribunal in London, was—in the best tradition of British compromise—halfway between the valuations placed on the player by the two clubs. Everton will have to pay a third of any profit should they sell Lineker within two years.

Howard Kendall, Everton's manager, did not seem unduly concerned at the size of the fee. He said: "I was delighted when we signed Lineker, and I am sure he will give value for money over the next four years."

Everton's most expensive player before Lineker's arrival was Adrian Heath, who cost £700,000 from Stoke three years ago. Heath missed most of last season through injury, but is now fit and could join Lineker in the Everton attack, although Graeme Sharp and Paul Wilkinson will also be competing strongly for forward places.

Signs of soccer poverty were equally hard to find elsewhere on Merseyside, as Liverpool's chairman, John Smith,

reported a massive increase in the club's profits—up from £180,000 to £422,000 last season, despite Liverpool's failure to win a major trophy for the first time in 10 years. The annual wage bill was over £2 million, with one employee possibly the new player-manager, Dalglish—earning over £100,000.

Elsewhere, two other First Division clubs reported substantial last-season profits. Aston Villa ended up in credit to the tune of £284,178, although suffering a 13.8 per cent drop in attendances.

West Ham's profit was smaller, £56,000, but compared very favourably with a loss of over £166,000 the previous year.



LINEKER: £800,000 fee

SPORT IN BRIEF

ROWING: Having chosen a dozen crews so far to compete in the world championships which begin in Belgium on August 24, the Amateur Rowing Association says that each athlete will have to pay £100 to take part, and that Christopher Dodd, crucial training camps will not be held unless the association can raise between seven and ten thousand pounds.

TENNIS: The Essex men and women moved forward as chief challengers for Prudential County titles as the Championships passed the half-

way stage at Eastbourne yesterday. The Essex men overcame Somerset 8-1, while Surrey kept their winning streak by dismissing the Essex women.

MOTOR CYCLING: A writ operation has dashed Martin Wimmer's chance of finishing runner-up in this year's world 250cc championship. Wimmer broke a rule by signing a contract with a team in the fall at Le Mans last Saturday when he was seized during practice for the French GP.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Oldham made their fourth pre-season signing when they snapped up Al Graham, from the New South Wales club, Newcastle. Graham played for Hunslet last season.

RESULTS

Soccer	
MANCHESTER UNITED (W) 1-0	Wolves (A)
Rugby Union	
TOUR MATCH (Rugby Union) - Gwent	
Wales 10-0	Wales
CANOE TRIATHLON - 1985 CHAMPIONSHIP	
Men's Sprint - Graham Smith (Wales)	1st
Men's Middle Distance - Graham Smith (Wales)	1st
Men's Long Distance - Graham Smith (Wales)	1st
Women's Sprint - Jane Foster (Wales)	1st
Women's Middle Distance - Jane Foster (Wales)	1st
Women's Long Distance - Jane Foster (Wales)	1st
Baseball	
AMERICAN LEAGUE - Detroit 4-3	
NATIONAL LEAGUE - Los Angeles 4-3	
Selling	
NATIONAL SOUS CHAMPIONSHIP	
1985-86 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP	
1985-86 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP	
Evening racing	
SANDOWN	
1.15 (1st) 1.20 (2nd) 1.25 (3rd) 1.30 (4th)	
1.35 (5th) 1.40 (6th) 1.45 (7th) 1.50 (8th)	
1.55 (9th) 2.00 (10th) 2.05 (11th) 2.10 (12th)	
2.15 (13th) 2.20 (14th) 2.25 (15th) 2.30 (16th)	
2.35 (17th) 2.40 (18th) 2.45 (19th) 2.50 (20th)	
2.55 (21st) 3.00 (22nd) 3.05 (23rd) 3.10 (24th)	
3.15 (25th) 3.20 (26th) 3.25 (27th) 3.30 (28th)	
3.35 (29th) 3.40 (30th) 3.45 (31st) 3.50 (32nd)	
3.55 (33rd) 4.00 (34th) 4.05 (35th) 4.10 (36th)	
4.15 (37th) 4.20 (38th) 4.25 (39th) 4.30 (40th)	
4.35 (41st) 4.40 (42nd) 4.45 (43rd) 4.50 (44th)	
4.55 (45th) 5.00 (46th) 5.05 (47th) 5.10 (48th)	
5.15 (49th) 5.20 (50th) 5.25 (51st) 5.30 (52nd)	
5.35 (53rd) 5.40 (54th) 5.45 (55th) 5.50 (56th)	
5.55 (57th) 6.00 (58th) 6.05 (59th) 6.10 (60th)	
6.15 (61st) 6.20 (62nd) 6.25 (63rd) 6.30 (64th)	
6.35 (65th) 6.40 (66th) 6.45 (67th) 6.50 (68th)	
6.55 (69th) 7.00 (70th) 7.05 (71st) 7.10 (72nd)	
7.15 (73rd) 7.20 (74th) 7.25 (75th) 7.30 (76th)	
7.35 (77th) 7.40 (78th) 7.45 (79th) 7.50 (80th)	
7.55 (81st) 8.00 (82nd) 8.05 (83rd) 8.10 (84th)	
8.15 (85th) 8.20 (86th) 8.25 (87th) 8.30 (88th)	
8.35 (89th) 8.40 (90th) 8.45 (91st) 8.50 (92nd)	
8.55 (93rd) 9.00 (94th) 9.05 (95th) 9.10 (96th)	
9.15 (97th) 9.20 (98th) 9.25 (99th) 9.30 (100th)	

CRICKET SCOREBOARD

Britannic Assurance County Championship	
Middlesex v. Northants	
1st Innings: Middlesex 114 (30 overs)	Northants 207 (40 overs)
2nd Innings: Middlesex 216 (40 overs)	Northants 182 (30 overs)
Northamptonshire v. First Innings	
1st Innings: Northants 182 (30 overs)	First Innings 114 (30 overs)
2nd Innings: Northants 207 (40 overs)	First Innings 114 (30 overs)
Warwick v. Somerset	
1st Innings: Warwick 114 (30 overs)	Somerset 207 (40 overs)
2nd Innings: Warwick 216 (40 overs)	Somerset 182 (30 overs)
Worcester v. Glamorgan	
1st Innings: Worcester 114 (30 overs)	Glamorgan 207 (40 overs)
2nd Innings: Worcester 216 (40 overs)	Glamorgan 182 (30 overs)
Kent v. Essex	
1st Innings: Kent 114 (30 overs)	Essex 207 (40 overs)
2nd Innings: Kent 216 (40 overs)	Essex 182 (30 overs)
Derbyshire v. Yorkshire	
1st Innings: Derbyshire 114 (30 overs)	Yorkshire 207 (40 overs)
2nd Innings: Derbyshire 216 (40 overs)	Yorkshire 182 (30 overs)
Nottinghamshire v. First Innings	
1st Innings: Nottinghamshire 114 (30 overs)	First Innings 114 (30 overs)
2nd Innings: Nottinghamshire 216 (40 overs)	First Innings 114 (30 overs)
Lancashire v. Surrey	
1st Innings: Lancashire 114 (30 overs)	Surrey 207 (40 overs)
2nd Innings: Lancashire 216 (40 overs)	Surrey 182 (30 overs)
Second XI Championship	
1st Innings: Second XI 114 (30 overs)	First Innings 114 (30 overs)
2nd Innings: Second XI 216 (40 overs)	First Innings 114 (30 overs)

CERTIFIED DIVIDENDS
All dividends subject to recovery. MATCHES PLAYED JULY 20

LITTLEWOODS POOLS LIVERPOOL

HATFUL OF FORTUNES

PETER THORNTON OF HANTS WINS

£1.9 MILLION

£243,148

OTHER TOP EACH RECEIVE **£33,192**

TREBLE CHANCE PAYING 6 DIVIDENDS

24 PTS..... £33,192-10
23 PTS..... £618-09
22½ PTS..... £81-57
22 PTS..... £36-69
21½ PTS..... £13-11
21 PTS..... £3-24

Below dividends to match of 19p
Expenses and Commission
6th July 1985-28-4%

GET YOUR COUPON IN EVERY WEEK

VERNONS POOLS LIVERPOOL

THIS WEEK'S SUPER SUMMER PAYOUT

ONE £2 MILLION

5 GOES A PENNY Treble Chance

49 TOP WINNERS £7,593

WHO EACH RECEIVE

FIVE GOES A PENNY TREBLE CHANCE 5 DIVIDENDS

24 pts..... £7,593-30
23 pts..... £163-40
22 pts..... £18-40
21 pts..... £9-45
20 pts..... £2-75

10 HOMES..... £21-45
8 AWAYS..... £36-55
8 WAYS..... £18-40
PIC 6..... £2-06

Below Dividend to Units of 10p
Expenses and Commission for
6th July 1985 - 31-2%

For coupons Phone
01-200 0200 (24 hr Service)

ZETTERS POOLS LONDON EC1

Another 'MULTI-TOP' win week

£10,000

Who by Mr. J. L. of London (Lancashire) won

TREBLE CHANCE POOL

24 Pts..... £1,136-15 for
23 Pts..... £24-75 for
22 Pts..... £3-40 for
21 Pts..... £1-45 for
20 Pts..... £0-60 for

CRICKET POOL

21 Pts..... £330-80 for
20 Pts..... £33-10 for
19 Pts..... £3-40 for
18 Pts..... £1-45 for
17 Pts..... £0-60 for

4 SUPER AWAYS £2,294-40 for

20 Pts..... £12-40 for
19 Pts..... £1-45 for
18 Pts..... £0-60 for
17 Pts..... £0-15 for
16 Pts..... £0-05 for

CHANGE FOR A WIN WIN FOR A CHANGE
PHONE 01-263 5376 for your BEST BET COUPONS

BBC-1	BBC-2	ITV London	Channel 4	Radio 1	Radio 2	Radio 3
6 00 Ceefax AM. 6 50 Breakfast Time. 9 30 The Pink Panther Show. 9 40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends. 10 5 Why Don't You? 10 30 Play School. 10 50 Pages from Ceefax. 1 0 pm News after Noon. 1 27 Regional News. 1 30 Chock-a-Block. 1 45 Pages from Ceefax. 4 18 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 4 30 Gran. 4 45 Stop-Got 4 55 Lassie. 5 0 John Craven's Newsround. 5 10 We Are the Champions. 5 30 Dr. Kildare.	6 30-7 20 am Open University. 9 0 Pages from Ceefax.	6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 9 25 Headlines. Larry Lamb. 9 40 Polity Quiz. 10 5 Fireball XLS. 10 30 Free Time Special. 10 55 Cartoon Time. 11 5 Home. 11 30 About Britain. 12 10 Alfie Atkins. 12 10 pm Mooncat & Co. 12 30 Vintage Quiz. 1 0 News. 1 20 Thames News. 1 30 Little House on the Prairie. 2 25 Home Cookery Club. 2 30 Movie Memories. 3 0 Take the High Road. 3 25 News Headlines. 3 30 Sons and Daughters. 4 0 Alfie Atkins. 4 10 Victor and Maria. 4 20 Inspector Gadget. 4 45 Drama-tama. Oracle sub-titles. 5 15 Survival.	2 30 pm Film: The Miracle Woman. 1931 satirical drama with Barbara Stanwyck. Sam Hardy. 4 5 What Are the World Games? 4 30 Television Scramble.	6 00 Adrian Johns. 8 0 Mike Read. 10 0 Simon Bates's Golden Hour. 11 0 Radio 1 Rockshow. 11 30 pm Newsbeat. 11 40 Gary Davies. 12 30 Steve Wright. 1 00 Bruce Producers. 2 30 Paul Jordan. 10 42 0 Into the Music.	6 00 Martin Kelner. 6 0 Roy Moore. 8 0 Ken Bruce. 10 30 Jimmy Young. 1 0 pm Day 10 Jacobs. 2 5 Gloria Hunniford. 3 30 Music All the Way. 4 5 David Hamilton. 6 0 John Dunn. 8 0 Wally Haydon. 10 0 The Grumbleweeds. 10 30 Star Sound Extra. 11 0 Brian Matthew. 1 0 am Peter Dickinson. 3 0 4 0 Nordrins Rendezvous.	6 55 Weather. 7 0 News: Morning Concert. 7 0 News: This Week's Composer: Purcell, incidental music: The Married Boats (Academy of Ancient Music). 7 0 News: Two dialogues and a song: The Kirkby, soprano, David Thomas. 7 0 News: Anthony Kelley, later: Birthday Ode - Come ye sons of art, away (Early Music Consort, Munrow). 10 0 Dvorak: Symphony No 6. Czech Philharmonic. 10 45 Violin and Piano (Takashi Shimizu-Gordon Backi, Dubussy: Sonata in G minor; Uriel: Sonata in C minor; Variations: Original Themes and Variations. 11 35 Uster Orch: Christopher, Adey: Weber: Overture Euryanthe; Beethoven: Symphony No 4. 12 15 Uster Orch: Hurlstone: Fantasia Variations on a Swedish Theme. 1 0 Adrian Mole's travel diary: Recital: Martin Rocco (piano). Beethoven: Allegretto in C minor; Variations on Wranitzky's Das Waldchen; Schumann: Kreisleriana. 2 0 L'Orfeo. Opera by Monteverdi, sung in Italian with Emma Kirkby, Nigel Rogers, Patricia Kewell, London Cornett and Sack but Ensemble, London Baroque. 2 55 Viola and Piano (Simon Rowland-Jones, Neil Immerman, Marina Sonata No 1; Rowland-Jones: Seven pieces for viola. 4 25 Youth Orchestras of the World: Darrington College CO Oliver Butterworth Handel: Concerto Grosso Op 6 No 11; Tippett: Little Suite. 4 55 News: Mainly for Pleasure. 6 30 Bandstand: Black Dyke Band, Percy Fletcher: Labour and Love; Bantock: Land of the Ever Young; Bliss: Kenilworth Suite. 7 0 The Quality of Cabinet Government: Conversation with Lord Home. 7 30 From 6:30 BBC 5 and Chorus. BBC Singers and John Pritchard. Ivor: Symphony No 4. 8 5 A Memorable Scene: Francis Parkman's account of the Battle for Quebec, September 1759. 9 25 From part 2, Holst: The Planets. 9 25 Beethoven: Quartet in C (Rasumovsky), Beethoven Quartet. From the 1865 Festival 1865: Robert Taylor (tenor), Philip Ledger (piano), Schubert: Five Heine settings; Tchaikovsky: Four songs sung in Russian; Liszt: Petrarch Sonnets (18 50 Interval); Schumann: Liederkreis; Philip Radcliffe: Five Songs. 11 35 Faure (Nocturnes in E flat minor and B minor and Berceuse Op 16) and a little Ravel (Berceuse sur le nom de Gabriel Faure). 11 57 News.

Anglia	12 40 Contact.	6 30 Crossroads.	12 55 Weather; Close.	6 35 Crossroads.	12 55 Weather; Close.
6 15 As London.	1 0 News.	6 55 Home Cookery Club.	6 45 As West; Close.	6 55 Home Cookery Club.	6 45 As West; Close.
6 30 As London.	1 20 Central News.	7 0 Emmerdale.	6 45 25 pm Wales at Six. 10 30 Cardiff Festival. 12 55 Database.	7 0 Emmerdale.	6 45 25 pm Wales at Six. 10 30 Cardiff Festival. 12 55 Database.
6 45 As London.	1 30 European Connections.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	6 55 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	6 55 As London.
6 55 As London.	2 0 Movie Memories.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
7 0 As London.	2 30 The Zodiac Game.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
7 15 As London.	3 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
7 30 As London.	3 15 That's My Boy.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
7 45 As London.	3 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
7 55 As London.	3 45 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
8 0 As London.	4 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
8 15 As London.	4 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
8 30 As London.	4 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
8 45 As London.	4 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
8 55 As London.	4 55 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
9 0 As London.	5 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
9 15 As London.	5 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
9 30 As London.	5 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
9 45 As London.	5 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
10 0 As London.	5 55 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
10 15 As London.	6 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
10 30 As London.	6 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
10 45 As London.	6 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
10 55 As London.	6 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
11 0 As London.	6 55 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
11 15 As London.	7 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
11 30 As London.	7 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
11 45 As London.	7 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
11 55 As London.	7 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
12 0 As London.	7 55 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
12 15 As London.	8 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
12 30 As London.	8 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
12 45 As London.	8 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
12 55 As London.	8 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
1 0 As London.	8 55 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
1 15 As London.	9 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
1 30 As London.	9 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
1 45 As London.	9 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
1 55 As London.	9 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
2 0 As London.	10 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
2 15 As London.	10 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
2 30 As London.	10 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
2 45 As London.	10 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
2 55 As London.	10 55 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
3 0 As London.	11 0 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
3 15 As London.	11 15 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
3 30 As London.	11 30 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
3 45 As London.	11 45 As London.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.	7 30 Film: Raid on Entebbe. 1976 action with Charles Bronson, Peter Finch.	7 0 News.
3 5					

Labour move to defuse section row

By Martha Linton

Labour's annual conference will be asked to approve the establishment of an ethnic minorities advisory committee in place of the black sections which were rejected last month.

The NEC agreed yesterday to put forward this formula, which would mirror many features of its national advisory committee for women, or for local government, with its members appointed or elected by the party at various levels.

The executive also agreed to appoint an ethnic minorities officer and accepted other proposals for positive discrimination in favour of ethnic minorities, recommended by a working party chaired by Ms Jo Richardson.

But the Labour Party black sections said last night that they were opposed to the idea of an advisory committee whose advice could be pushed aside if the party did not like it. Mr Marc Wadsworth, the black sections' spokesman, described it as "top-down, elite response, to appoint the great and the good among the black community to advise the party body, which would be little different from ad hoc bodies that had existed in the past."

The NEC came down strongly yesterday in favour of participating in the new joint board which will take over the duties of the metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council when they are abolished next year.

On a motion proposed by the Sheffield City Council leader, Mr David Blunkett, they voted by 17 to five in favour of nominating members and participating in the joint boards, on the basis that this was the best way of preserving jobs and services.

The endorsed the switch of strategy, advocated by Mr Ken Livingstone and Mr D. Blunkett, to allow Labour councils to nominate members of the new bodies before the September 1 deadline.

An attempt by Mr Eric Heffer to postpone any participation by Labour councils until full consultation had taken place within the Labour Party was defeated by 15 votes to five.

NEC backs 'obligatory' funding of jobs and industrial growth

Labour plan for forced funding of national bank

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

The next Labour Government will fund industrial growth and job creation in the UK by forcing financial institutions, including pension funds and insurance companies, to invest 10 per cent of their total assets in a new National Investment Bank. Those who refuse will suffer tax penalties.

Labour's NEC yesterday endorsed plans to compel institutions to repatriate the bulk of the £20 billion they have sent overseas since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, under threat of fiscal penalty.

The funds the institutions will be persuaded to bring back to the UK must then be invested in the NIB which in turn will lead to British industry, on preferential terms well below commercial interest rates.

Labour has drawn back from imposing any formal system of exchange controls, however, and individuals and companies will in the main be able to transport money in and out of the UK without any restriction, other than limits on the amount of funds they may invest in foreign stocks and shares.

The party's plans may dismay hard-line activists and initially alarm the City. But officials believe that consideration of the proposals will block any pre-election run on the pound.

Labour plans to provide funding for industry through a system of tax penalties on the pooled investment financial institutions are contained in a new policy document, *Investing in Britain*, to be launched by the Shadow Chancellor, Mr Roy Hattersley, a week before the Labour conference at the end of September.

Together with the joint Labour-TUC document on industrial democracy, *A New Britain*, to be presented next month, the policy paper will form the plank for the main phase of Labour's Jobs and Industry campaign in the run-up to the next election.

The decision not to reimpose formal exchange controls acknowledges the difficulties of preventing the electronic transfer of capital from country to country. The importance of London as a financial capital and the unpopularity of restrictions on taking cash out of the country among the electorate as a whole.

Pension funds and insurance companies, which last year attracted over £16 billion of new funds, will be forced to invest 10 per cent of all their assets in the NIB, as will other investment institutions including unit trusts.

Individuals will not be subjected to this constraint but will fall under the rules on maximum overseas investments. Institutions and individuals will have tax benefits withdrawn if more than 5 per cent of their total wealth is invested in overseas stocks and shares, or property.

If institutions conform to Labour's planned regime of tax penalties more than £20 billion should flow back to the UK immediately. This would be used as a funding base for the NIB, with the cash remitted equal to the 10 per cent of assets which must be put into the NIB.

If institutions prefer to continue to invest in the US or Japan on their present scale Labour will be able to raise additional annual tax revenues of £4 billion to fund its intended state-owned bank.

The NIB would lend at preferential rates of interest to companies which comply with Labour's standards of growth, worker participation and technological innovation. Pension funds and other institutions investing in the NIB, however, would receive loan stock offering commercial market interest payments, to raise the result that the NIB is expected to incur an accounting deficit each year. This would be covered by a direct charge on the Treasury.

Labour plans still centre on nationalising investment in industry, the credit institution formed as a joint venture by the High Street banks and the Bank of England, as the base for the NIB.

Inhumane suicide watch attacked

By Jean Stead

An inquiry into Glenochil young prisoners' detention complex reported yesterday that the methods of managing inmates thought to be at risk of suicide were "inhumane and unacceptable."

Inmates identified as suicidal were secluded for long periods in a special cell, where the lack of opportunity to engage in regular conversation and the denial of human contact were "misplaced and contrary to modern notions of psychiatric care."

The report was of a working party chaired by Dr Derek Chishwick, set up last November after a fatal accident inquiry into a death by hanging.

There have been seven suicides in the past four years at Glenochil, which practises a

"short, sharp, shock" regime of gross deprivation rather than treatment and should be abolished.

The grim regime for those under special observation is described in the report. In winter the rooms were extremely cold, and by day the cells had no contents except a desk and chair, made from toughened cardboard.

Inmates had one blanket made from coarse canvas reinforced to make it untearable. At night, the chair and desk were put outside and a mattress taken in for the inmate to sleep on.

The inmate had to wear a canvas gown - short sleeves, knee length and shaped like a pinafore dress. Neither underpants nor any other clothing was worn. The light was on at all times.

No association with other inmates was allowed. There was no work. A daily entitlement of one hour's exercise, in practice, proved to be only half an hour walking up and down the corridor.

Altogether the report makes 63 recommendations including the introduction of three levels of care - extra care; close care, under which the whereabouts of an inmate was always known to a member of the nursing staff; and special care for inmates at the greatest risk of suicide with the patient wearing normal prison clothing and "not made to lose his dignity."

The working party rejected recommending the closure of the complex on the grounds that closure would simply transfer prisoners elsewhere.

But the demand for closure was taken on by opposition MPs in the Commons yesterday when Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, accepted most of the recommendations. But he rejected a proposal to form smaller living units within the young offenders' institution and the detention centre.

Mr Donald Dewar, the shadow Scottish Secretary, demanded an urgent review of the criminal justice system for under 21s in Scotland.

He said: "The Secretary of State has ignored the fact that there is a widespread fear that the regime for young offenders in Scotland is rigid and does little to rehabilitate them."

Report of the review of suicide precautions of HM Detention Centre and HM Young Offenders' Institution, Glenochil; Stationery Office £5.85.



Report welcomed, despite risks

Continued from page one

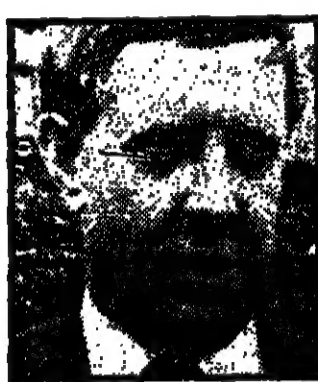
cigarettes could be discarded - the cause of the Bradford fire, according to most experts.

Mr Heginbotham said: "We explained at the inquiry the position of the stand was such that it could go under the stand."

The stand had stood there for 76 years and something like 5.6 million people had sat in it during that time. It was within 48 hours of being demolished, re-constructed, new seats being put in and a new roof being put on the stand. A bookmaker would say it was 5.6 million to one that what happened on that day could not happen.

He said that one crucial aspect of the report would be the finances available. It would make planning matters more difficult and the recommendations that stewards should be trained with the police and with the fire brigade would mean that clubs were having their own "part time police force or army."

He did not think clubs would be able to get people



Stafford Heginbotham, club not condemned

of the right calibre to do this on a voluntary basis.

Demolition work began on the stand yesterday and there are now plans to spend around £7 million on rebuilding with the money coming from the government, local authorities, the EBC, the Sports Council, the football Grounds Improvement Trust and their own funds.

Mr Heginbotham, who will give evidence at the inquiry today, said: "Hopefully, with the demolition people

will feel that this is the end to this stage of mourning, if not personally, and that we no longer regard the ground as a shrine."

Mr John Smith, the chairman of the Sports Council and of Liverpool, whose supporters were involved in the European Cup final, also welcomed the report as a valuable and thoughtful contribution to solving the problem.

A common sense and practical approach throughout the report should be welcomed by everyone, regardless of the sport they follow. I look forward to the early implementation of the recommendations," he said.

Mr Keith Coombe, the chairman of Birmingham City, thought increased surveillance, to single out trouble-makers was imperative. But an identity card system was only feasible if it could be introduced on a national scale. "I hope our problems could be solved without it," he added.

Both the FA and league said that their initial reactions were that recommenda-

tions of the report were sound and full of commonsense.

A committee involving the league, the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Football Trust is investigating the idea of a compulsory card system which is opposed by many clubs including the most popular, Manchester United.

Mr Justice Popplewell acknowledged that some of the smaller clubs would almost certainly have to close because they would not be able to afford to meet the proposed new regulations.

Mr Justice Popplewell said that he hoped to publish his final report towards the end of the year. His committee of inquiry was commissioning separate reports on the psychology of crowd behaviour, precautions against fire, and the structure of sports grounds.

He and his colleagues would also be visiting the Heysel riots, and they would be making visits to the terraces of English and Welsh clubs during the coming football season.

Top pay revolt 'warning to Thatcher'

Continued from page one

ing yesterday that they were warned that Mrs Thatcher was ready to resign if the Government lost the vote - a threat which none of them believed. But the whips insisted this was a misinterpretation of their advice that the Tory rebels would regret having to fight a general election next week with the party soundly beaten in the Commons.

There was no question of the Government succumbing to a no confidence motion but the revolt by 48 Tories who voted against the Government with a smaller number who abstained, has shaken the party leadership.

The government whips were accused by the rebels of mis-handling the vote by their strong-arm tactics which compounded the ineptitude of the

Cabinet's decision to approve the rises ranging up to 46 per cent for some senior civil servants, judges and members of the armed services.

There were recriminations within the Parliamentary Labour Party over the failure of 47 Labour MPs to vote against the Government - a point urged by the Government yesterday, to deflect some of the criticism from its own performance.

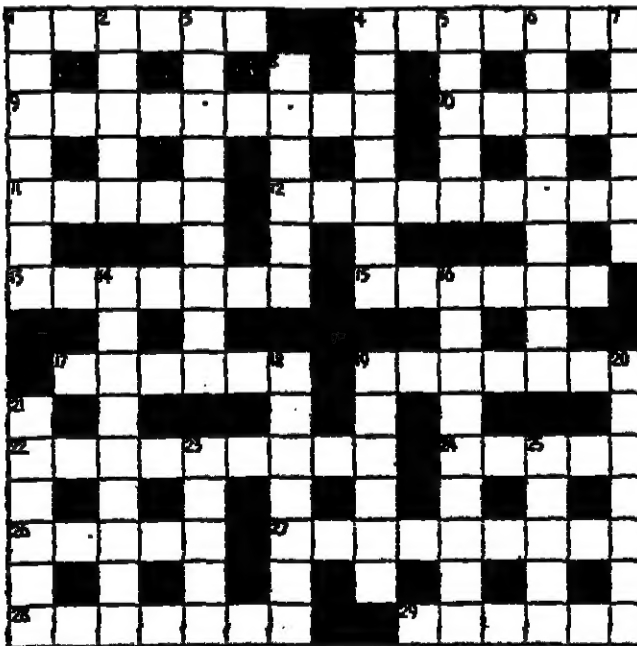
Protesting about the pay rises during a later Commons debate, Labour's deputy leader, Mr Roy Hattersley, insisted that the Opposition had never had it within its power to beat the Government Labour whips argue that by forcing all Labour MPs to attend, they would have brought back quite as many Tories who were paired.

Mr Hattersley said the rebellion was over the central issue of the unfairness and injustice of the pay rises for some of the highest paid in the country in the middle of the teachers' dispute. Mrs Thatcher would have to learn the importance of social justice, he warned.

This view was shared by the Tory MPs who crowded into the chamber early yesterday, filing the overpopulated gallery of the Commons to register their objections to the pay rises.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,297

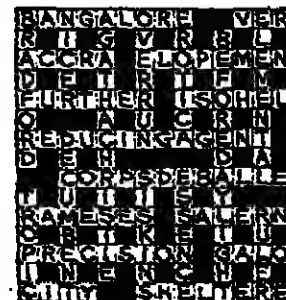
RUFUS



ACROSS

- 1 Greek centre replaced by French in Polish port (6).
- 4 Capital boom possibly follows depression (7).
- 9 A monthly gathering? (4, 2, 3).
- 10 How to water some flowers? (3).
- 11 They may be used for storing stretchers (5).
- 12 Are able to make simple converse (9).
- 13 Settle down to make notes (7).
- 15 Game admission of defeat (3, 3).
- 17 Good man in a new role looking after horses (6).
- 19 Runner allowed to take part in a different heat (7).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 17,296



DOWN

- 1 Information going to one boy is applicable to the whole class (7).
- 2 Room high up in rising Italian city (5).
- 3 Jammed cylinder (5, 4).
- 4 A schoolboy howler? (7, 4).
- 5 A loss-making loop-line (6).
- 6 Fat fish swallowed by a serviceman (9).
- 7 Ill-used sort of tent (6).
- 8 Hold up means I'm deep in trouble (6).
- 14 Lead astray (9).
- 16 Fox had run into unprecedented difficulty (7, 2).
- 18 It's certainly not for quiet reading (4, 3).
- 19 Disputes in a popular guessing game (6).
- 20 Yet he still plays Shylock (7).
- 21 A sailor told to go away (6).
- 22 That forget-me-not touch? (5).
- 23 Notable work over a period (5).

Solution tomorrow

France leads SA sanctions battle

Continued from page one

been dismayed at the way the left has handled commercial dealings with South Africa, particularly a decision to sell nuclear power stations to Pretoria.

The financial effect inside South Africa of the French action could be considerable as about £100 million a year in new investment has been placed in South Africa from France over the past decade.

South Africa has also recently developed France as a key trading partner and has a favourable trade balance of more than £100 million.

The psychological blow could

also be important. France was long considered a complacent ally of South Africa until the rightwing government under former President Giscard instituted an arms embargo 10 years ago. But since then commercial links have been quietly reinforced.

The French Foreign Minister, Mr Roland Dumas, gave no indication when or under what conditions his ambassador, Mr Pierre Boyer, would return to Pretoria.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Government called yesterday for South Africa to break the cycle of violence and to abandon repression in its attempts to

control rioting in the country's black townships.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Reverend R. H. H. R. Bishop of Lichfield, who has just returned from South Africa, came out cautiously in favour of economic sanctions against South Africa in London yesterday.

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects voted yesterday to end its links with the Orange Free State University in South Africa from 1989 because of the university's racist admissions policy.

Writs served

By Margaret Pagnie, City Correspondent

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday received two High Court writs from Arthur Young McLellan Meares, the former auditors of Johnson Matthey Bankers, alleging libel over comments he made in the media about the bank's collapse.

Arthur Young is also suing BBC Radio 4, ITN and Channel 4. All the writs claim that Mr Lawson's remarks, which were made on TV and radio on June 20 prejudged Arthur Young's position in the forthcoming proceedings.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy with showers

A TROUGH of low pressure will be slow-moving over N and W parts of the British Isles.

London, SE, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Manchester, 10-15; Birmingham, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool, 10-15; Newcastle, 10-15; Southampton, 10-15; Bristol, 10-15; Exeter, 10-15; Plymouth, 10-15; Cardiff, 10-15; Swansea, 10-15; Newport, 10-15; Bangor, 10-15; Inverness, 10-15; Aberdeen, 10-15; Dundee, 10-15; Glasgow, 10-15; Edinburgh, 10-15; Belfast, 10-15; Dublin, 10-15; Liverpool,